

ARMY



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STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regiment	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	West Point, N. Y.					
2d	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp Halleck, Nev	Cmp Harney, Or
3d	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T
4th	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Spotted Tail's Agency, W. T.	Fort Fetterman, W. T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W. T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Camp Robinson, Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
5th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex
6th	Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Cp McDowell, A T	Camp Grant A. T	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Lowell, A T	Cp Verde, A. T	Camp Supply, I T
7th	Fort Hays, Kas.	Ft Wallace, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Gibson, I. T	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Fort Lyon, C. T.	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T
8th	St Paul, Minn	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D. T.	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D. T.	Fort Rice, D. T.
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Emery's Ranch, CT	Fort Union, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort McRae, N M	Emery's Ranch, CT	Fort Stanton, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M
10th	Ringgold Bks., Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ringgold Bks., Tex	Ringgold Bks., Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ringgold Bks., Tex	Ringgold Bks., Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex
11th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Sill, I T
12th	Charleston, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Key West, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleston, S C	Key West, Fla	Charleston, S C
13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft McHenry, Md	Madison Bk., NY	Fort Macon, N C	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va
14th	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Fort Ontario, N Y	Ft Hamilton, NYH	David's Isl., N Y H	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Ft Hamilton, NYH
15th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft Adams, R I	Ft Adams, R I	Ft Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
16th	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T
17th	Mt Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga.	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss
18th	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss
19th	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Fort Bridger, W T
20th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
21st	Fort Buford, D. T.	Ft Ab Lincoln, D T	Ft Benton, M T	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Cp Baker, M T	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.
22nd	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
23rd	En route Military	Cp Robinson, Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Spot TI's Ay, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Spot TI's Ay, W T	Spot TI's Ay, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Spot TI's Ay, W T
24th	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex
25th	Ft Richardson, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex	Fort Richardson, Tex
26th	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Wright, Cal	Fort Yuma, Cal	Fort Hall, I T	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	La Paz, A T	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Halleck, Nev	Camp Mojave, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal
27th	Sidney B'ks, Neb	Camp Brown, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Cp Douglas, U T	Camp Douglas, U T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Ft Steele, W T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Steele, W T
28th	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T
29th	Fort Gariand, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Tulerosa, N M	Ft Union, N M	Ft Gariand, C T	Ft Gariand, C T	Fort Craig, N M	Ft Bayard, N M	Ft Seiden, N M	Ft Seiden, N M	Ft Tulerosa, N M
30th	Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Colfax, La	Little Rock, Ark	Jackson, Miss	Jackson, Miss	Nashville, Tenn	Hamboldt, Tenn	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Frankfort, Ky
31st	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Cp Hancock, D T	Cp Hancock, D T	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Grand River Agcy, D. T.	Ft Ab Lincoln, D T	Ft Ab Lincoln, D T	Frankfort, Ky
32nd	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Yorkville, S C	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga
33rd	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Lyon, C T	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas
34th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Hopley, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Pembina, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Pembina, D T	Ft Ripley, Minn	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Pembina, D T	Fort Totten, D. T.
35th	Ft Vancouver, W T	Cp Harney, Or.	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Cp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Colville, W T	Ft Klamath, Or	Fort Lapwai, I T	Ft Townsend, W T	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Ft Boise, I. T.
36th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Madison B'ks, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Mackinac, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y
37th	Under Orders for	Dep't of Platte	Ringgold B'ks, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Ft Duncan, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Ft McIntosh, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Ringgold B'ks, Tex
38th	Fort Duncan, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Fort Quitman, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Ft Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Stockton, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Stockton, T.

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Third, Our snap-action Breech-Loaders can be made with lever on break-off, or at side of cock, or on bow, or as is Purdey, with convenient arrangement for thumb in front of bow of guard. Lefauchaux's Breech-Loaders also made. Of the various systems of Breech-Loaders I make, whether as to quality of materials, workmanship, or shooting powers, (both as to pattern and penetration), they compare favorably with any maker's guns. Any Breech-Loader having my full name and either of my London addresses may be relied upon as equal to the manufacture of any firm, no matter how high they may stand. Our cheapest guns can also be depended upon as perfectly sound and reliable weapons. Every gun of our manufacture bears a number on the back-end of guard, as is registered in a book kept for the purpose, in which weight, bend, etc., are entered.

Having been engaged for years in the manufacture of guns and materials for the London trade, will always be a guarantee that our guns embrace all the (best) improvements which are made from time to time. Established in 1850. Bankers' drafts should accompany all orders.

Send nine stamps for catalogue and postage of my catalogue of guns and rifles on sale.

AMERICAN GUN TRIALS.—G. E. L. undertakes that any of his 15, 30 and 35 guinea C. P. Breech-Loaders shall excels in pattern or penetration, the average of the winners at the above trials, his barrels all being bored on a plan of his own, which ensures the greatest shooting procurable from the barrels of a gun.

Good, sound, reliable snap action Breech-Loaders at 28 each.

G. E. LEWIS,

Gun-Maker and Military Contractor,

32 and 33 Lower Loveday St.,

Birmingham, England.

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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

"Whereas, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together, with force and arms, to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana, and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

"Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

"Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

"Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws, and

"Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

"Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State."

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 107, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1874.

Publishes extracts from the following Acts of Congress, relating to transportation on Land Grant Railroads:

I. AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes. Approved, June 16, 1874. [This act is published in General Orders No. 58 of 1874].

II. AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873, and 1874, and for other purposes. Approved, June 23, 1874.

F. [This act is published in General Orders No. 79 of 1874].

III. AN ACT making additions to the fifteenth section of the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1862." Approved, June 20, 1874.

Annexed to the order is a table of Land Grant Railroads, revised and corrected, is re-published for the information of all concerned.

G. O. No. 100, WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1874.

I. The attention of officers commanding forts and posts upon the sea-coast is called to the following provisions of law:

CHAP. XII. AN ACT respecting Quarantines and Health Laws.—[Approved February 25, 1799.]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the quarantines and other restraints which shall be required and established by the health laws of any State, or pursuant thereto, respecting any vessels arriving in, or bound to, any port or districts thereof, whether from a foreign port or place, or from another district of the United States, shall be duly observed by the collectors and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, appointed and em-

ployed for the several collection districts of such State respectively, and by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers who shall command in any fort or station upon the sea-coast: and all such officers of the United States shall be, and they hereby are, authorized and required faithfully to aid in the execution of such quarantines and health laws, according to their respective powers and precincts, and as they shall be directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

II. Under this law, the aid to be rendered in the execution of Quarantine and Health Laws is such only as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time in any emergency deem necessary.

Commanding officers will therefore furnish such assistance to any collector or other proper officer of the revenue, whenever he shall be specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to apply for the same.

G. O. No. 110, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1874.

Publishes an Opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, upon the subject of the employment of troops in the removal of outlaws, thieves, and other unauthorized parties from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, in which the ground is taken that an order of the Executive, directing the military to be employed in removing from the said reservation all persons found thereon contrary to law, would be an adequate protection to the officers and soldiers who may in conjunction with the agents or officers of the Indian Department perform the particular service.

G. O. No. 111, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1874.

The detail of a subordinate officer by the commanding officer of an Artillery post, to act as ordnance officer under and for him, but not to relieve him from responsibility for the care and preservation of ordnance property, is not considered as a violation of the Regulation to which attention is called in General Orders No. 12, of 1873, from this office.

G. O. No. 112, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1874.

The following is substituted for the second paragraph of section 2 of General Orders No. 69, June 29, 1874, from this office:

When delays at hotels are incident to, and necessary for, the performance of the duties for which the travel is ordered, charges for hotel expenses will be allowed, not extending beyond seven days at any one place, and not exceeding five dollars per day; and no allowance will be made for hotel bills beyond the amount actually paid.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Foster, Corps of Engineers—Died September 1, 1874, at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Major Robert C. Walker, Paymaster—Resigned September 3, 1874.

Second Lieutenant Robert E. Cox, Eighth Cavalry—Resigned September 3, 1874.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending September 14, 1874.

Tuesday, September 8.

A Board of officers to consist of Colonel O. M. Poe, Aide-de-Camp; Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet in Washington on the 10th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining and testing one of "Duckham's Patent Hydrostatic Weighing Machines," which will be exhibited by R. G. McDougall, agent. The Board will make its report to this Department. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

Transferred.—Private Daniel O'Brien, Company H, First Artillery, who enlisted May 1, 1872; deserted September 12, 1872; enlisted October 5, 1872, in Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, under the name of John Roarke, and surrendered under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office, is restored to duty without trial and transferred to Company H, Fourteenth Infantry.

Discharged.—Private William Connor, alias William Whitmeyer, G. Fifth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from the special duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 246, December 11, 1873, from this office.

Under Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 79, August 8, 1872, from this office, Captain David H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry, will hold himself in readiness at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to make payments to claimants near that station under special instructions to be communicated by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The pay of Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth Infantry, except one hundred dollars per month, will be stopped until he accounts to the Subsistence Department for five hundred dollars, subsistence funds received by him in 1862, while Captain, Twelfth Infantry, from the late Major L. B. Bruen, Twelfth Infantry (\$300 April 24, and \$200 August 5), and for which he has failed to account.

The pay of Second Lieutenant L. H. Jerome, Second Cavalry, except fifty dollars per month, will be stopped until he accounts to the Subsistence Department for the

subsistence funds and stores, balances on hand, on his account current and return of provisions for June, 1873, and for two hundred and fifty dollars, subsistence funds received from First Lieutenant J. G. MacAdams, Second Cavalry, August 25, 1873.

The pay of Captain C. H. McNally, U. S. Army (retired), except fifty dollars per month, will be stopped until the stoppage amounts to five hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-nine cents, which will be turned over to the Subsistence Department as balances due the United States on account of that Department as shown by Captain McNally's accounts for the 4th quarter, 1850, and part of the 4th quarter (ending November 30), 1862.

Wednesday, September 9.

The Commanding General Department of the Platte will grant a furlough for three months to Hospital Steward William C. Bryan, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

Paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 139, June 24, 1874, from this office, directing that Private Albert A. Switzer, Company K, Eighth Cavalry, be transferred to Company I, Fifth Cavalry, is revoked.

Thursday, September 10.

Major A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores on hand at the Jeffersonville, Depot, Ind., reported as requiring the action of an Inspector, and for which Captain Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, is responsible.

Private Henry Kucken, K, Fourth Artillery, ordered to return to Presidio without unnecessary delay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of that Department.

On the 1st of October, proximo, First Lieutenant William P. Van Ness, First Artillery (promoted from Second Lieutenant, same regiment), will proceed to join his proper station in the Department of the Gulf.

Corporal John Walters, Company F, Eleventh Infantry, now at Fort Wayne, Mich., is transferred to Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, stationed at that post.

Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 187, August 26, 1874, from this office, directing the discharge of Private Alfred Echlers, Company F, Third Artillery, is revoked.

Discharged.—Private William L. Chambers, F, Third Artillery.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 14th day of September, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private Charles Callahan, Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captains Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; William A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenants John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenants Charles Shaler, Jr., Ordnance Department; David D. Johnson and George B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Daniel M. Taylor, First Artillery, Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Friday, September 11.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made:

Surgeon E. H. Abadie is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and await orders.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith is relieved from his present duty, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Surgeon John E. Summers.

Surgeon John E. Summers, on being relieved, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to duty as medical director of that Department.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Storrow is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of California for assignment to duty.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, now in session in New York City, for examination for promotion, and at the conclusion of the examination they will report in person to the Commanding General of the Department set opposite their respective names: Assistant Surgeon William M. Notson, Department of the Platte; Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, Department of the Columbia; Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, Department of the Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Elbrey is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, now in session in New York City, for examination for promotion, and at the conclusion of the examination he will report by letter to the Surgeon-General.

A Board of Officers to consist of Colonels Rufus Ingalls and Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-Generals; Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Deputy

Quartermaster-General, will assemble at Philadelphia, Pa., at as early a date as practicable, to make an inspection of materials at the clothing depot in that city, under instructions to be furnished by the Quartermaster-General. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

Saturday, September 12.

Discharged.—Private Otto Engelhardt, H, Thirteenth Infantry.

The pay of First Lieutenant W. W. Barrett, Sixteenth Infantry, except fifty dollars per month, will be stopped until the stoppage amounts to one hundred and twenty-four dollars, which will be turned over to the Subsistence Department as value (\$76.99) for stores shown as balance on hand on Lieutenant Barrett's return of provisions for September, 1870, and to make good the amount (\$47.01) shown as balance on hand on his account current for September, 1870.

The pay of First Lieutenant Robert Neely, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will be stopped until he accounts for the ordnance and ordnance stores for which he was responsible for the 2d and the 4th quarters of 1872, and furnishes a "statement of charges" return to him for correction, September 1, 1872.

Monday, September 14.

Surgeon J. C. McKee having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 74, July 30, 1874, from Headquarters Department of California, and reported at this office, will return to his proper station, Presidio, California.

Private Thomas Harran, Company C, Permanent Party, General Recruiting Service U. S. Army, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., under charge of desertion, is restored to duty without trial on condition that he makes good to the United States the reward (thirty dollars) paid for his apprehension.

So much of S. O. No. 149, July 10, 1874, from this office, as directs Ordnance Sergeant Adolph Franz, U. S. Army, to assume the duties of Ordnance Sergeant at Fort Jackson, Ga., is revoked, and he will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

The Board of Medical Officers convened by Par. 1, S. O. No. 185, August 24, 1874, from this office, to examine candidates for admission to the Military Academy, having completed its duties, is dissolved.

Discharged.—Private John Jerald, A, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Sergeant Hiram J. Penrod, General Service U. S. Army.

Transferred.—Musicians Thomas Reid, A, Twenty-second Infantry, to B, First Infantry; James Mills, B, First Infantry, to A, Twenty-second Infantry.

Leave of absence for eight months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect upon being relieved from recruiting service, is granted Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Roy, Fifteenth Infantry (Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.).

The Military Academy.—Below is a list of names of cadet appointees to the Military Academy at West Point for August, 1874, together with the districts and the names of the Congressmen appointing:

Blocker, John W. Ala.	4th Dist.	Hon. Chas. Hays.
Goodloe, Paul T. " "	6th " "	J. H. Sloss.
Ashley, Chas. R. " "	At Large.	A. White.
Buck, Wm. L. " "	1st Dist.	F. G. Bromberg.
Harrison, K. J. " "	At Large.	C. C. Sheats.
Caswell, Wm. M. Cal.	4th Dist.	S. O. Houghton.
Compton, H. T. " "	2d " "	H. F. Page.
Taylor, Geo. F. Conn.	3d " "	H. H. Starkweather.
Douglas, F. X. Ga.	1st " "	Andrew Sloan.
Lockett, James " "	3d " "	Richard Whiteley.
Carrington, F. de L.	6th " "	James H. Blount.
Ray, Dwight E. Ill.	10th " "	W. H. Ray.
Servian, Geo. P. " "	1st " "	Jno. B. Rice.
Meadow, Jasper N. " "	19th " "	S. S. Marshall.
Dodds, Frank L. " "	19th " "	Isaac Clements.
Edwards, Jas. W. " "	11th " "	B. M. Knapp.
Davis, Albert H. Ind.	6th " "	M. C. Hunter.
Howe, Edgar W. Iowa	3d " "	W. G. Donnan.
Phister, Nat. P. Ky.	10th " "	Jno. D. Young.
Bell, James F. " "	7th " "	James Beck.
Palmer, Louis F. " "	1st " "	E. Crossland.
Wells, Saml. S. La	4th " "	Geo. L. Smith.
Faasacht, Louis A. " "	3d " "	C. R. Darrell.
Greene, Robt. W. " "	5th " "	Frank Morey.
Case, Isaac M. Me	4th " "	Saml. F. Hersey.
Sparrow, Sol. E. Mass	1st " "	J. H. Buffinton.
Edwards, F. M. " "	5th " "	D. W. Gooch.
Deisell, John. Mich	9th " "	J. A. Hubbell.
Browne, Edw. H. " "	7th " "	O. D. Conger.
Jones, Frank B. Miss	2d " "	A. B. Howe.
Niles, Edw. J. Nev	" "	C. W. Kendall.
Cochen, Fred. C. N. Y.	4th " "	P. S. Crooke.
Vose, Rollin B. " "	15th " "	Eli Perry.
Smith, B. H. " "	6th " "	S. S. Cox.
Hoistand, Henry B. Ohio	9th " "	J. W. Robinson.
Walling, Stewart D. " "	12th " "	H. J. Jewett.
Lusk, Jas. L. Pa	23d " "	E. McKunkin.
Carrow, Chas. M. " "	5th " "	A. C. Harmer.
Williams, Walter L. " "	6th " "	J. S. Biery.
Laughton, H. S. " "	16th " "	Jno. Cosens.
Harrower, Levi J. " "	12th " "	L. D. Shoemaker.
Fox, Clarence W. S. C.	3d " "	R. B. Elliott.
Schleppgrell, G. H. " "	2d " "	A. J. Ransier.
Caine, Earle M. " "	4th " "	A. S. Wallace.
Cooper, Eugene. Tenn	6th " "	W. C. Whitthorne.
Smith, Paul. " "	9th " "	Barbour Lewis.
Thornion, Robt. G. Va	5th " "	C. Y. Thomas.
Brown, Robt. L. W. Va	2d " "	J. M. Hagans.
Harrison, Sam'l. " "	1st " "	Jno. J. Davis.
Cork, Jacob, Jr. " "	3d " "	Frank Hereford.
Rogers, Horace B. W. T.	" "	W. R. Steele.
Ames, Robt. P. F. At Large.	" "	" "
Grierson, Chas. H. " "	" "	" "
Hearn, Lawrence J. " "	" "	" "
Ray, Chas. M. " "	" "	" "
Sharp, Dent. " "	" "	" "

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 12:

Companies C and D, Fourth Artillery, to Presidio, Cal.
Company L, Third Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp Brown, W. T.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for four months is granted Captain William H. Powell, Fourth Infantry, to take effect October 6, 1874. (S. O. No. 89, September 12, 1874.)

2. First Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, Second Artillery, transferred from Battery A to Company M, Second Artillery, by Par. 2, S. O. No. 28, c. s., from Department Headquarters, will be at once relieved from duty with Battery A, and will proceed without delay to join his new company (M). (Ibid.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1874.

General Orders No. 3.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding, to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother Officer, Lieutenant-Col. John G. Foster, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, at his home, Nashua, N. H., on the morning of September second.

General Foster was graduated at the Military Academy in 1846, and thence promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. After a continuous active service of more than twenty-eight years, during which he bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the war with Mexico and during the war of the Rebellion, he has succumbed to disease probably referable to the severe wound received in the battle of Molino del Rey.

During the war with Mexico he served with the company of Sappers, Miners, and Pontoniers, and for gallant and meritorious conduct in action was twice Brevetted.

His services during the Rebellion from the memorable operations at Fort Sumter to the closing scenes of the war, are well known and will form part of the history of our country.

Commissioned as a Brigadier-General of U. S. Volunteers, October 23, 1861, he at once entered upon the duties of this position with intelligence and zeal, winning the confidence of his command and the respect of his associates. In consequence of successes in his new field of operations, he was promoted and commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, July 18, 1862; retaining this rank and command until the close of the war, when he received five Brevet Commissions, including that of Major-General, U. S. Army, for distinguished gallant and meritorious conduct.

In the discharge of his varied duties as an Officer of Engineers, whether in the construction of works of Defence; on the survey of the coast; or on works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, he was equally successful, displaying energy, zeal, and ability.

In his death the Corps of Engineers loses one of its gallant and respected members whose life was dedicated to the service of his country.

As a tribute to his memory, the Officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig-Gen. Humphreys.

JOHN G. PARKE, Major of Engineers.

A representative of the *Ohio State Journal* accompanied a representative of the Citizens' Committee of Columbus on a recent visit to inspect Washington pavements, for the benefit of Columbus taxpayers. While at Washington he made an official visit to the headquarters District Commission, and in speaking of the officers pays the following compliment to the engineer officer of the district: "Lieutenant Hoxie, Engineer of the District of Columbia, went through the whole subject with us in the most thorough and comprehensive manner. So much has been said of this young officer that we may be pardoned for saying enough more to introduce him to our readers. He had been spoken of by adverse journals as 'a young sprig of an Army officer,' 'a man without knowledge or experience,' and all that, and one paper had gone so far as to assert that he was 'only an officer of marines,' after all! We found him so thoroughly posted in all the minutest details of his business that it became a pleasure to inquire a little into his history. The detestable crime of being a young man is one on which any jury in the country would convict him on sight. He had served in an Iowa regiment during the war, and had attracted the attention of General Belknap by his soldierly qualities, so much so that as soon as the war was over he was sent to West Point by the President. He made a brilliant record at West Point, and graduated into the topographical engineers, the highest honor."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig-Gen. Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 4 granted First Lieutenant James Calhoun (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.).

Seventeenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one

month was September 1 granted Captain C. E. Clarke (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.).

Medical Department.—Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, medical director of the department, was September 1 ordered to make a thorough inspection of Forts Abercrombie and Pembina, with reference to their sanitary condition and the efficiency of the Hospital Department. During the absence of Surgeon Head Surgeon A. Heger, U. S. Army, will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of medical director of the department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of medical officers serving in this department were made September 5: Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army, late on duty with the Black Hills Expedition, to Fort Rice, D. T., for duty as post surgeon; Assistant Surgeon J. D. Hall, U. S. Army, relieved from duty at Fort Benton, to Fort Shaw, M. T., as post surgeon; A. A. Surgeon N. H. Marselis, U. S. Army, relieved from duty at Fort Shaw, M. T., to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for duty; A. A. Surgeon, S. J. Allen, Jr., U. S. Army, late on duty with the Black Hills Expedition, to Fort Stevenson, D. T., for duty; A. A. Surgeon A. C. Bergen, U. S. Army, late on duty with the Black Hills Expedition, to Fort Randall, D. T., for duty.

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surgeon E. W. Du Bose, U. S. Army (Fort Seward, D. T.) was September 8 extended twenty days.

Twentieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability was September 5 granted Second Lieutenant W. W. Wood (Fort Snelling, Minn.).

Pay Department.—Authority was Sept. 7 granted for the transportation by express of \$25,000 from St. Paul to Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Bismarck, for payment of troops of the escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission.

First Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 7 granted Captain I. D. De Russy (Lower Brule Agency). The commanding officer of Fort Randall, D. T., will detail an officer from his command for duty at Lower Brule Agency during the absence of Captain DeRussy.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was September 7 relieved from duty as depot quartermaster at Bismarck, D. T., and ordered to report in person at department headquarters for further orders. Before leaving his present station Captain Bradley will transfer the public funds, property, records, and instructions of his office, to the post quartermaster at Camp Hancock.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was September 5 granted Captain S. M. Whitside.

Captain Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry, was September 4 ordered to report at department headquarters without delay.

Captain Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry, was September 10 ordered to return to Fort Hays, Kas., and resume his duties at that post.

Pay Department.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was September 5 granted Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster, U. S. Army.

The Indians.—Copy of telegram sent by General Pope to Robert Armstrong and S. A. Gillett, U. S. Surveyors, at Dodge City, Kas., on 5th instant:

Orders were telegraphed yesterday to commanding officer at Fort Dodge to send out a party and bring in the bodies of the men killed by Indians, if it be possible to do so. They left probably yesterday, or will to-day.

Copy of telegram sent by General Pope to commanding officer Fort Dodge, on 6th instant:

If any U. S. Surveyors or other white people are in danger from Indians, send your men there also. Give all possible protection with means at your command. I do not suppose you have the means to give escorts to surveying parties, and if there be danger to such parties they had better suspend work until we have the means to give them escorts which we have not now.

Copy of telegram sent by General Pope to General Sheridan, on 5th instant.

I have arranged with contractors and will have supply-camp for Miles established at or near Antelope Hills, on or before October 1.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army, was September 10 relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and ordered to report for assignment to duty at Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. A. Surgeon F. H. Atkins, U. S. Army, was ordered September 9 from Fort Wallace, Kas., to Fort Gibson, I. T., and report for temporary duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. Army, who, upon being so relieved, was granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Indian Operations.—A despatch was received at the War Department Sept. 12, having been received and duly forwarded, from Colonel Nelson A. Miles, commanding the expedition to the Indian Territory, dated "Camp on the south bank of Dry Fork of the Washita, Texas, Aug. 25," announcing that his command started from Camp Supply on the 20th inst. and marched twenty-six miles up Wolf Creek, then eighteen miles to Commission Creek, and then to the Dry Fork of the Washita. He gives the particulars of the reconnaissance of Lieut. Baldwin as far west as the Adobe Walls and down the Canadian River. Lieut. Baldwin reports having seen Indians nearly every day after he left Beaver, and from the Adobe Walls to the camp on the Canadian River,

about sixteen miles west of the Antelope Hills. Fresh trails going south were crossed, and the men who have been living at the Adobe Walls have determined to abandon the place on account of the almost daily annoyance and hostility of the Indians. Col. Miles says he is satisfied that the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches have concentrated on the head-waters of the north fork of Red River and its affluents, and on Elm Fork, and he proposes to continue his movements in that direction. At the time the despatch was sent, the Indians appeared to be burning the prairies south of Col. Miles, and would doubtless leave the country a barren waste. He suggests the propriety of establishing a supply camp on a beautiful creek, which he has named Oasis Creek, about ten miles west of Antelope Hills, on the north side of the Canadian, as there is a possibility of their campaign lasting during Autumn and Winter. The companies are so small that their fighting strength, after long marches through sand and beneath a burning sun, with bad and insufficient water, is not so great as the department commander doubtless supposes. Nothing had been heard from Major Rice, though Col. Miles had endeavored to communicate with him. In conclusion Col. Miles says: "After conversing as I have with men who have lived with the Indians for months, and have traded with them for years, and supplied them with arms and ammunition, I am of the opinion that the strength of the Indians has been greatly underrated, and that they are well armed with rifles of an improved pattern, and provided with abundance of ammunition. Indeed, it is doubtless the confidence in their strength, inspired by the possession of these arms, which has occasioned their outbreaks and depredations, to suppress which these expeditions are organized."

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fort Laramie.—The commanding officer of Fort Laramie was ordered September 7 to send a company of cavalry, via Camp Robinson and the late post of Spotted Tail, to meet party, under charge of Mr. Wiltee, surveying Northern boundary of Nebraska, and to escort it across White Earth creek. Having performed this duty, the cavalry company will return to Fort Laramie.

Ninth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley was September 7 relieved from duty at Fort Fred. Steele, and ordered to Fort Laramie to relieve Colonel John H. King, in command of the District of the Black Hills, of the post of Fort Laramie and of his regiment, in time to enable him to reach New York City, by the first proximo, as required by the provisions of G. O. No. 106, c. s., from the War Department.

Twenty-third Infantry.—The Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry was September 5 assigned to posts in this department, as follows, viz.: Headquarters, lieutenant-colonel and six companies—Omaha Barracks; major and three companies—Fort D. A. Russell; one company—Cheyenne Depot. The selection of companies for these posts will be made by the regimental commander.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 9 granted First Lieutenant John S. Bishop.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major A. J. Perry, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was ordered September 9 in obedience to subpoena, to proceed to Fort Sanders to give testimony before the General Court-martial in session at that post, after which to return to his station in Omaha, Neb.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward James Lehane, U. S. Army, was September 9 relieved from duty at Camp Douglas, and ordered to Fort Laramie, W. T., for duty.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas

Eleventh Infantry.—Colonel W. H. Wood was September 4 ordered to turn over the command of Fort Richardson to Major D. B. McKibbin, Tenth Cavalry, and proceed to Fort Sill to take command of the troops at that post, and at the Wichita Agency, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, in the field.

Fort Sill, I. T.—The troops below were September 4 by orders of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, commanding post, designated to form the field column from this post, to operate against the hostile Indians. Companies B, C, H, M, K, and a company to be hereafter designated, all of the Tenth Cavalry, Major G. W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry, commanding, First Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, adjutant Tenth Cavalry, adjutant. Companies D, E, and I, Eleventh Infantry, Captain Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry, commanding. One section mountain howitzers, Lieutenant P. Kelliber, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding, carrying 40 rounds per gun, and a detachment of Indian scouts commanded by First Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry.

The following staff officers were announced: First Lieutenant R. G. Smither, Tenth Cavalry, A. A. General and A. C. S.; Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. H. Beck, R. Q. M., Tenth Cavalry, and A. A. Q. M., and A. A. Surgeon G. W. Hatch, U. S. Army. The post quartermaster will prepare a train for the field. As this train must be exclusively for ammunition, subsistence, and some forage, no tents beyond one for the officers of each company, and ten for each company will be carried, no cots, mattresses, tables, or chairs, will be allowed; and

the allowance of baggage for officers and men limited to the necessary changes of clothing. All cumbersome mess chests will be left, and replaced by light packing boxes and sacks. Spare lariats, pins, side lines, and fitted horse shoes will be carried by each cavalry company. The men will carry 50 rounds of ammunition at all times on their persons, and 250 rounds per arm in reserve. Veterinary Surgeon Jordan, Tenth Cavalry, and the Guides Stillwell and Killmartin will march with the column. In the Infantry battalion, each man will carry one blanket, and one poncho, and a pair of spare shoes.

During the operations in the field, the following troops will garrison Fort Sill: Company C, Eleventh Infantry, and Companies D and F, Tenth Cavalry; Captain George K. Sanderson, Eleventh Infantry, commanding the post. The following troops will garrison the Wichita Agency: Companies C and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and a company of the Tenth Cavalry, to be hereafter designated, Captain Gaines Lawson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding at the Agency. During the absence of Lieutenant Smither, the duties of post commissary will be performed by First Lieutenant C. F. Roe, Eleventh Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky
Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 4 granted First Lieutenant Philo Schultze (Atlanta, Ga.).

Second Artillery.—Captain E. B. Williston left Raleigh, N. C., with his company (F) to establish a post at Marion, McDowell County, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, Holly Springs, Miss.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon Walker Lynn, U. S. Army, was September 9 ordered to proceed from Holly Springs, Miss., via Corinth, Miss., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

A leave of absence for twenty days, from the 1st of October, has been granted Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen, U. S. Army, stationed at Baton Rouge Barracks, La., on condition that he furnishes, at his own expense, a suitable substitute during his absence.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at the Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending September 15, 1874: First Lieutenant H. H. Adams and Captain T. J. Lloyd, Eighteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeons F. Le B. Monroe, J. H. Kinsman, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant P. Hasson, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel D. Woodruff, U. S. Army; Captains Charles Bendire, First Cavalry; Wm. Dickinson, U. S. Army.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirteen days was September 8 granted First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood (Fort Brady, Mich.).

Fifth Artillery.—By direction of the General of the Army, Companies D and E, Fifth Artillery, from Forts Warren and Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., were September 3 ordered to Nashua, N. H., under command of Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, to assist in the funeral obsequies of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Foster, Corps of Engineers.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 2 granted Captain La Rhett L. Livingston (Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.).

Fort Preble.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., September 8. Assistant Surgeon Philip F. Harvey, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Truman Seymour; First Lieutenants John R. Brinckle, Gullian V. Weir, Elbridge R. Hills, adjutant; Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett. Second Lieutenant Rollin A. Ives, judge-advocate.

Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—September 9, a game of base ball between the Resolutes, of Plattsburgh, and Arnolds, of Plattsburgh Barracks. Time of game, one hour and three-quarters; Currie, umpire; O'Hara, scorer; Score—Arnolds, 31; Resolutes, 30.

ARNOLDS.

Nonwieler, p.
Eagan, c.
Conner, 1st b.
Brainard, 2d b.
King, 3d b.
Benratt, r. ss.
Ransom, l. ss.
Gaskill, r. f.
Gladeau, l. f.
Brough, c. f.

RESOLUTES.

Page, p.
McCadden, c.
Rascoe, 1st b.
Shields, 2d b.
Mehan, 3d b.
Rock, r. ss.
Rockwell, l. ss.
Aubin, r. f.
St. Louis, l. f.
Tuttle, c. f.

David's Island.—The following is the score of a return game of base ball played at City Island, N. Y. H., on Saturday, September 13, 1874, between the Non Pareil Base Ball Club, of City Island, and Howards, of David's Island, N. Y. H. The game lasted one hour and forty-five minutes:

Innings	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Howards	9	2	6	4	0	7	0	0	0—28
Non Pareil	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—8

Umpire—First Sergeant John H. Willis.
Runs earned—Howards 20, Non Pareil 4.
Home runs—Howards 1, Non Pareil 0.
First base by errors—Howards 8, Non Pareil 4.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon Paul Richard

Brown was ordered September 2 to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., for duty as post surgeon, relieving Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, on duty in New York as member of the Army Medical Board.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following named officers registered at the Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the week ending Tuesday, September 8, 1874: Lieutenant T. H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry; A. A. Surgeon C. B. Brierly; Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon Passmore Treadwell.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, and K, Twenty-third Infantry, were August 29 ordered to the Department of the Platte. A. A. Surgeon H. M. Mathews, U. S. Army, will accompany the command to Omaha, Neb.

First Lieutenant Charles Hay, Twenty-third Infantry, was August 18 ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia for instructions, on or before September 3, 1874, and when his services are no longer required he will report at division headquarters.

First Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie was August 31 ordered to report at once to the commanding officer of the First Cavalry at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Leave of absence till October 1, 1874, was August 18 granted Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, adjutant, First Cavalry, with authority to go beyond the limits of this division, to take effect when relieved by Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie, First Cavalry.

Eighth Infantry.—Companies D, H, and I, Eighth Infantry, en route to the Department of Arizona, were August 31 ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer leaving the 5th of September.

First Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, Eighth Infantry, will remain in San Francisco after the departure of his company, H, for the Department of Arizona, to enable him to appear for examination before the medical examining board now in session in that city.

Major Thomas S. Dunn, Captain Augustus W. Corlies, and Second Lieutenant William H. Carter, Eighth Infantry, were ordered August 31 to remain in San Francisco on temporary duty under instructions of the division commander.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Leonard Y. Loring, U. S. Army, under orders for the Department of Arizona, was August 31 ordered to report to the commanding officer of the battalion of the Eighth Infantry en route to Fort Yuma, as medical officer.

Pay Department.—Major James H. Nelson, paymaster, U. S. Army, having decided not to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him, was August 18 ordered to report temporarily for duty at San Francisco, Cal.; and make the payments in the Department of California, to include the 31st of October, usually made by Major Charles W. Wingard, who will make the payments for the corresponding period in northern pay district of the Department of Arizona.

San Francisco.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Headquarters Military Division August 31. Detail for the court: Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery; Colonel Robert Allen, Quartermaster's Department; Lieutenant-Colonels Roger Jones, A. I. G.; Anderson D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry; Asher R. Eddy, Quartermaster's Department; William W. Burns, Subsistence Department; Majors Samuel Woods, Pay Department; Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery; Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery. Major Herbert P. Curtis, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

First Cavalry.—First Lieutenant William H. Winters was August 27 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, Cal., to conduct recruits to his station.

Fourth Artillery.—Companies C and D, Fourth Artillery, from Sitka, Alaska, were August 31 assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Medical Department.—Dr. Edward E. W. Carsor, A. A. surgeon, U. S. Army, was August 26 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Camp Halleck, Nev., relieving A. A. Surgeon C. B. Brierly, U. S. Army, of his duties at that post, who on being relieved was to report in person to the commanding officer of the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty.

Twelfth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Frederick Von Schrader was ordered to take September 1 from Angel Island, Cal., enlisted men and laundresses for Company C, Twelfth Infantry, to Fort Hall, Idaho, for Company H, same, to Halleck Station, Nevada, for Companies C and I, First Cavalry, to Winnemucca and Halleck Station, Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

First Cavalry.—Leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Alexander O. Brodie was August 27 revoked.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for one month, to enable him to appear before the Army medical examining board now in session at San Francisco, Cal., he having made provision for competent medical attendance at his station, Fort Boise, during his absence, was August 23 granted A. A. Surgeon Passmore Treadwell.

Change of Department Commander.—Pursuant to the requirements of S. O. No. 24, c. a., from the headquarters of the Army, Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, September 1 relieved the officers of his personal staff: Captain Edwin V. Sumner, First Cavalry, on the adjournment of the General Court-martial, instituted by

S. O. No. 99, c. s., will join his company at Benicia Barracks, Cal.; First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, acting chief commissary of subsistence and purchasing and acting depot commissary of subsistence, and Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, acting engineer officer, will report to Brigadier-General Howard. General Davis relinquishes to Brigadier-General O. O. Howard the command of this department. He avails himself of the occasion to thank all members of the staff for the uniform courtesy they have always shown him, and the valuable assistance they have rendered him and the service.

In obedience to G. O. No. 76, c. s., from the War Department, Brigadier-General Howard, September 1, assumed command of the Department of the Columbia. The following named officers constitute his personal staff: First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Melville O. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp. The following named officers constitute the department staff: Major H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., adjutant-general, and in charge Inspector-General's Office; First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp, A. A. G., and acting judge-advocate; Major R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Captain William H. Bell, commissary of subsistence; First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, acting chief commissary of subsistence, purchasing and acting depot commissary of subsistence; Major Elisha J. Baily, surgeon, medical director, and attending surgeon; Major Joseph H. Eaton, paymaster, chief paymaster; Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, acting engineer officer, and acting signal officer.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Fifth Cavalry.—The Arizona Miner refers to "the distressing tidings" of the death at Carrizo Creek, A. T., on the 15th of August, of Captain James Burns, and adds: Although at the time of his departure for Washington the condition of his health was most deplorable, yet the invigorating effects of the journey across the elevated plateau of the Black Mesa gave hope that the flickering spark of life might be spared for some time longer to cheer and console his family and friends. Many even ventured to indulge the thought that a permanent recovery was among the possibilities; but this pleasing illusion was rudely dispelled by the information above reported. We feel at this time the impotency of language to express feeling of affection and honor with which all our citizens regarded this gallant officer, whose every thought was duty and every motive honor. By his fellow officers he was held in the highest estimation: his gallant and arduous services reflected credit on the department, on his regiment and on himself, and will long serve as a theme to excite the emulation and stimulate the pride of his comrades.

Various Items.—From the Arizona Miner of August 14 and 28:

Captain A. B. Taylor, Fifth Cavalry, came into Camp Lowell on Thursday, from Camp Grant. He is in poor health and en route to San Francisco. Having recently returned from a run through the country north of Prescott, we take this occasion to state that, never before did we see said country and contents looking as well. Fort Whipple and department headquarters looked grand, compared to what these places used to be previous to the coming of General Crook. Order, neatness, and a general meeting of ends showed the dictation of a master hand and mind. . . . Captain Thos. Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, is at department headquarters. He made the trip through from La Paz in five days. . . . Captain R. I. Eskridge, Twenty-third Infantry, has been relieved from charge of the commissary depot at Yuma by Captain W. B. Hughes. Captain Eskridge's services in Arizona have been of great importance and are now dispensed with only in consequence of the transfer of his regiment to the Department of the Platte. . . . All who have visited the Verde Indian agency speak in the highest terms of D. J. Marr, who has directed the Indians in their first efforts at farming. . . . The Regimental Flag, of Santa Fe, N. M., is publishing the history of the gallant Eighth Cavalry, a regiment whose career in Arizona was honorable and brilliant. . . . An Indian "prophet" is accused of having incited the Comanches, Kiowas, and other Indians to start the war in which they are now engaged. Love of Indian "profits" is inciting some Arizona Indian agents and Indian contractors to break the Verde reservation and so cause a general war. . . . Col. David Taylor, paymaster, stationed in Tucson, has applied for a patent on a belt for soldiers and all others who use fixed ammunition. . . . Yuma, August 24.—The steamer *Gila* touched here yesterday from Mohave, on her way to the mouth of the river. She will return with the steamer *Cocopah*, carrying as passengers six companies of Eighth Infantry, expected here on 26th or 27th. . . . Captain R. P. Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, who is stationed at the Verde, called on us yesterday. He, like all other officers of the good Fifth, regrets that the regiment will soon have to leave this department. . . . The Indian chief Disalin, who made that famous scout through Tonto Basin, bagging, on his way, over 100 Indians and killing eight, used to be "on it" himself, until recently converted by General Crook's missionaries, of which he is now a member in big standing. . . . Inspector-General Hardie, U. S. Army, has completed his examination of the claims made by parties residing in Northern California, for services rendered the Army during the continuance of the affair, known as the "Modoc war." At last accounts he was in San Francisco, returning to Washington. . . . Nearly all the officers of the Army, serving here, to whom the Adjutant-General of the department addressed a series of questions upon the habits and manners of the Indian tribes, have submitted reports, some very elaborate and exhaustive in character, and all of great value and interest. When all the reports called for shall have

been made, it is the intention to compile from them a complete description of the Arizona savages, which will not alone be an important contribution to the ethnography of America, but place it in the power of Government to work intelligently for the advancement of the aboriginal tribes here situated. . . . That part of Arizona between the Black Mesa and Tucson and included between the meridians of Camp Apache and the Colorado river which, except in isolated fragments, is at present known only to military officers, guides and mining prospectors, will in a short time be accurately laid down in the charts preparing at Military Division headquarters from information supplied by officers making scouts during the last year or two, whose sketches, alluded to from time to time in our columns, have now all been received at Prescott. . . . Nothing new from San Carlos. The excellent discipline impressed upon the Apaches at that point by Majors Randall and Babcock speaks for itself in the behavior of the Indians belonging there.

The week has been marked by notable celebrations of the anniversaries of events in the war of 1812 and the Mexican War, recalling glories and trials which were shared by North and South alike, and, therefore, celebrated without the mixture of sorrow and self reserve which every American, whether on the side of victor or vanquished, must contemplate the anniversaries of the great conflicts of the civil war. Chief of the celebrations was the meeting of the Aztec Club at Washington, on the 14th. This club, it is well known, is composed of distinguished survivors of the Mexican War, and meets on the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico. Its business meeting was held at Willard's Hotel during the day, and at evening the members were entertained by the President at dinner, at the White House. The members of the club who assisted at the dinner, were the following gentlemen: General J. G. Barnard, General George A. H. Blake, General Robert C. Buchanan, Prof. Henry Coppée, General W. H. French, General P. V. Hagner, General Schuyler Hamilton, Captain E. L. F. Hardcastle, General W. W. W. Wachall, General Z. B. Tower, General H. Prince, General W. T. Barry, General B. Alvord, Surgeon B. Randolph, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, General M. L. Bonham, General O. M. Willcox, Colonel Thomas P. L. Alexander, General R. E. Patterson, General George Cadwalader, Surgeon J. Simons, General R. Patterson, General A. Cadz, General B. Huger, General O. L. Shepperd. Besides these the following were present as other guests: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, General Horace Porter, General O. E. Babcock, Dr. Sharpe, United States Marshal District of Columbia.

In Washington, also, other survivors of the Mexican War, on the same day, celebrated the occasion by an excursion down the Potomac River. These survivors who reside in that city, number about 100, and among them are several distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, and eminent citizens in civil life. General Albert Pike, who commanded a company of volunteer cavalry from Arkansas in the Mexican War, delivered the oration.

The New York Veterans of Mexico paraded, were reviewed by the Common Council, and enjoyed the day at Harlem River Park, where a variety of amusements were indulged in, and an oration by the Hon. Rodman M. Price, an Ex-Governor of New Jersey, listened to. Seated on the platform with the Committee of Reception were General Thomas W. Sweeney, U. S. Army; Rear-Admiral Walke, U. S. Navy; Colonel Broome, United States Marines; Colonel Tompkins, General Graham, Captain Vance, General Ward and others. Letters were received and read from Generals Hooker, Burnside, Shields, Pillow, and others, who were unavoidably absent. Governor Price after briefly narrating the causes which led to the war, related the story of the campaign, beginning with the capture of Vera Cruz and ending with the Mexican capital itself. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the bravery, skill, and general character of the men participating in the war.

On the 12th, at Baltimore, the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated; all public and city offices were closed, and public buildings, and many private residences decorated with the national flag. The Association of Old Defenders, twenty-six in number, had their annual parade, marching around the battle monument, and thence proceeded to Hall's Springs to take their annual dinner. On the 15th, at New York, the veterans of the war of 1812 had a picnic. Those present were General Henry Raymond, eighty-two; Colonel Abraham Dally, seventy-nine; Colonel John T. Hildreth, seventy-two; Chaplain Joseph H. Hull, seventy-six; Major Charles K. Crowley, eighty-six; Captain Leonard Baum, eighty-four; Am. H. Brown, seventy-six; S. V. Singer, eighty-two; David Lopez, eighty-six; Permenes Doxey, eighty-four; Samuel Ryckman, eighty-three; Thomas Stewart, seventy-six; Joseph Baulser, seventy-seven; Amos Comstock, eighty-one; William Tway, eighty-one; Eben. Loud, seventy-eight; David Van Arsdale, seventy-eight; Thomas Bloomer, seventy-nine; and the oldest of them all, Peter G. Lewis, of New Jersey, ninety-seven years of age. Adjutant Warner, James Michaelis, Jr., and H. J. Elder, their adopted sons, were also there. The proceeds from last year's picnic were used to obtain for the veterans an appropriation of \$100,000 from the State to reimburse them for the expense incurred in buying their own uniforms just sixty-two years ago. The profits of this picnic will go to buy necessities for the old soldiers during the coming winter. Major-General Storms, seventy-nine years old, and George Coddington, of Tarrytown, N. Y., two years his senior, and eight or ten more have died within the year. Abraham Florentine, aged eighty-two, and Joseph Inalee, seventy-four years old, both died after the arrangements were completed for this year's picnic.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Saranac* will leave San Francisco in a few days for La Paz.

MIDSHIPMAN GILBERT FOWLER, died August 22, on board the *Franklin*, at Spezia, Italy, of tonsillitis, caused from exposure to atmospheric influences, and in line of duty.

The *Gettysburg* arrived at Washington on the 15th inst. She towed the *Lehigh* from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and after taking in freight, etc., would proceed on another trip to the Northern yards.

The *Powhatan*, with the *St. Mary's* in tow, arrived at Boston on the 10th inst. On the 14th she sailed with the *Miantonomoh* in tow for New York. The *Blue Light*, which has been at the service of Professor Baird, of the Fishery Commission, was laid up at New London on the 11th inst.

The following is a correct list of the bids and bidders for the iron-clads on the 12th inst., at New Orleans: *Ellah*, N. McKay, \$9,500; *Iris*, Theo. Allen, \$9,750; *Klamath*, Shickle, Harrison and Co., \$7,400; *Umpqua*, N. McKay, \$8,900; *Yuma*, Theo. Allen, \$10,075; *Kewadin*, Shickle, Harrison and Co., \$7,750; *Winnebago*, N. McKay, \$7,350; *Chickasaw*, D. Campbell, \$8,350. Total, \$69,075.

REPORTS of August 11, received from the *Sootara*, are to the effect that she was then in port at Cape Town, South Africa. She was to leave there about August 15 for Crozet; failing to land a party there, she will carry them to Melbourne. She expects to reach Hobart Town by October 1, after landing parties at Crozet and Kerguelan.

It is reported by the daily papers that an order has been sent to Rear-Admiral Almy at San Francisco, to have the *Benicia*, now at Honolulu, fitted up in a suitable manner to convey his Majesty King Kalakua, of the Hawaiian Islands, to the United States. It is believed that the King will also visit Europe before his return to the islands.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the report of the investigation made by the collector of customs at Key West into the act of Rear-Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic station, in putting yellow fever patients into the marine hospital at that place. The report was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

The President has signed the commission of Commodore John C. Howell as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. He will take charge about the 24th inst. Rear-Admiral Rodgers will relieve Rear-Admiral Worden on the 21st as Superintendent of the Academy. Commodore Andrew Bryson is Commodore Howell's successor.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the United States steamer *Ticonderoga*, twelve guns, writes from Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 15, 1874, that "this ship arrived here this evening; eighteen days from Key West, after a pleasant passage, and is now in quarantine; five cases, after leaving Key West, broke out, but are now in a fair way of recovery, owing to cooler climate. The passage was made alone under sail. The officers are all well, as far as fever is concerned, but feeling more or less the effects of the incessant heat of the summer."

The North Atlantic squadron is composed of the following ships: *Colorado*, flagship; *Worcester*, Dictator, iron-clad; *Canandaigua*, *Ticonderoga*, *Brooklyn*, *Ossipee*, *Shawmut*, *Pawnee*, *Kansas* and *Wachusett*. A correspondent writes: On the 27th ult. Admiral Mullany transferred his flag to the *Colorado* from the *Worcester*; same day four cases of yellow jack appeared on the *Ticonderoga*, and she went north that night, leaving her sick at the hospital. The *Kansas* is at Tampa Bay. The *Ossipee* relieves the *Wachusett* immediately, the latter going home. Rest of ships off Key West—riding out the sickly and hurricane season—and like Micawber, waiting for something to "turn up."

The yellow fever has not yet abated at Pensacola. There have been several deaths thus far at the Navy-yard, among them Surgeon Ackley and Mr. Chandler, assistant civil engineer, and his wife—the two latter having died the same day, the 12th inst. The trains coming North refuse to take the mails from the yard. The latest despatches report that Acting Assistant Surgeon G. B. Todd, the only medical officer left for duty, is down with the fever. The two additional medical officers ordered to the station had not arrived. Dr. Todd has been indefatigable in his attentions to the sick—having the entire charge since the death of Surgeon Ackley—and his inability for further service will be seriously felt.

MOVEMENTS of vessels, Asiatic station, reported by Rear-Admiral Pennock, U. S. Navy, commanding station, August 6, 1874: Flagship *Hartford* arrived at Nagasaki, July 31. The *Lackawanna* left Yokohama, July 3, arrived at Kobe July 6, left Kobe July 18, for Nagasaki, via the inland sea. The *Kearsarge* is stationed at Yokohama, and the *Monocacy* at Shanghai. The *Ashuelot* made a cruise up the Yangtze river, penetrating to the Gorges, the highest point ever reached by any national vessel; arrived at Shanghai, July 21, and Nagasaki, August 5. The *Saco* remained at Chefoo four weeks, until the settlement of the Chi-mi difficulty, when she sailed for Nagasaki. The *Yantic* relieved the *Monocacy* at Amoy, observing the movements in Formosa. The *Pulaski* visited Chefoo, Foochow, Tientsin; will visit Nienshwan and then return to Chefoo.

On the 15th there was a gathering of the clans at the

Naval Academy. The Superintendent arrived on the 12th, and on succeeding days came from the mountains, the springs, and the sea shore, those of the faithful who had fled after the termination of the annual examination in June; and with them came new comers to take the places of those professors and instructors whose terms of duty had expired, and young men and boys ambitious of naval glory. A large number of candidates for cadet engineers have already passed the medical board. Nearly one hundred applicants will compete for the twenty-five vacancies. Carpenters, wall-washers, painters, and plumbers have been busy overhauling and repairing the various school buildings and quarters, and by October 1st all will be in good order. During the vacation a fine improvement has been made by adding a second story to the brick carpenter shop near the Laboratory, and connecting an old dwelling on the purchased tract formerly known as Lockwoodville into a bakery. New floors have been placed in all the original buildings of the old school. The practice ships *Constellation* and *Mayflower* are expected to arrive on the 28th. Admiral Rodgers will relieve Admiral Worden on the 21st inst., and will be officially received by the officers of the station and the marine guard in full dress.

The launch of the first of the new iron sloops-of-war, from the ship-yard of Roach and Sons at Chester, Pa., is thus described by the Philadelphia Telegram: "The scene in the yard and on the river front was an interesting one, and a great throng of people were present to witness it. The school-ship *Mayflower*, from the Academy at Annapolis, was anchored off the yard, after landing the corps of naval cadet engineers, thirteen in number, who were to participate in the launch. They form the first class from the Naval Academy, and are now on their first annual practice cruise. In the month of June they left Annapolis to visit the various navy-yards and machine shops on the Atlantic coast, and will return in October. They have thus far been to West Point, Washington, New York, Boston, and elsewhere, and at Chester since Friday. The vessel launched cost \$290,000, and is a fourth-rate screw-sloop, of a length of 175 feet between the perpendiculars, and 190 feet over all, a depth of 10 feet, 3 inches, with 32 feet beam. She has compound back-acting screw engines of 560-horse power, with five cylindrical boilers. She will carry one 11-inch pivot gun, four 9-inch broadside guns, and one 60-pounder rifle. The launch was a successful one, the unchristened sloop passing to her element quietly and easily. There was on board a band of music, and the cadets in charge of Passed Assistant Engineers Manning and Tower, together with some guests of Mr. John Roach. As the sloop sat in the water she had a mean draft of seven feet six inches, and a fine model, being specially built for sailing, the steam being intended to be used only in case of emergency. She is the seventeenth iron ship built by the Roaches since their establishment at Chester in 1871. The second sloop, now on the ways, will be launched in a short time, and there will be laid the keels for three more magnificent steamships for the Pacific Mail Company."

THE Zanesville (O.) Courier of August 25 contains the subjoined letter: In your notice of the Formosan Expedition in your issue of last Friday, I see that you follow the New York Times in giving an erroneous impression of the nature of Lieutenant-Commander Cassel's connection with it, which it may be worth while to correct. Mr. Cassel did not go simply "to see the fun," nor is he likely in any event to see any "more fun than he bargained for." When the Japanese government determined to send out the expedition, it sought to secure American or European officers to accompany it, with practical command of the military and naval forces to be employed in the service. Mr. Cassel was applied to go in charge of the naval force. The object of the expedition was such as to commend it to the best wishes of any seaman, as the western tribes of Formosa, against whom it was directed, are merciless wreckers and rob and murder all the unfortunate who chance to be thrown upon their coasts without regard to color or nationality. Mr. Cassel consented to go provided the necessary leave of absence could be obtained for him from the U. S. Navy; which leave was obtained for that purpose from our Navy Department upon application of agents of the Japanese government. He accordingly joined, taking rank and pay as commodore in the Japanese navy. A former colonel of our Army is associated in a similar way with the military force, and General Le Gendre goes, I believe, as condutor of Japanese diplomatic agents having general oversight and control of the whole affair. So you will observe that Mr. Cassel has not joined the expedition impelled by an idle, not to say childish, desire "to see the fun," but charged with arduous and responsible duties as an officer of high rank in the Japanese service, and seeking to accomplish an object worthy of his best efforts. He has nothing to do with the complications between China and Japan growing out of the expedition. War may or may not be the result; but if it should Mr. Cassel is not likely to see any of the fun of it unless he chooses, as I understand his present engagements are limited to the enterprise against Formosa. As to our government being embroiled in consequence of the action of the American officers, the correspondent of the New York Times has well pointed out that according to Western notions and practices China has no ground of complaint.

THE Panama Star and Herald of August 27, gives a long and glowing account of the reception on the *Richmond*, to the large party of ladies and gentlemen of the city, to which we referred last week. It concludes by saying: We are sure all those who assisted at this

friendly demonstration of the admiral on board of the *Richmond*, recognized and reciprocated the kindly spirit and wish of the admiral and his officers, to assure Colombians in general and Panameños in particular, that whatever circumstances have happened or may occur from political oscillations in any part of Colombia where foreign interests are inseparably at stake with those of the country, the United States Government and people could be guided by no other sentiment than that of friendship in offering to Colombia the conservative aid of their ships and naval officers. In the kind and ready way in which the ecclesiastical as well as civil authorities of the State of the Isthmus have accepted the invitation of the admiral in the present instance, we have the best guarantee that the people of Panama have responded to this sentiment on the part of the United States of America, and will continue to do so. In this, Admiral Collins has set a noble example to the naval authorities afloat of all nations, which while being perfectly prepared for war it is still a higher duty to make use of those international courtesies by which nations are brought closer and the blessings of peace promoted. At last the shades of evening began to fall. Everybody confessed they had enjoyed a day on board of the *Richmond*, which would not be soon forgotten. The admiral had succeeded in making every one content and grateful to him and to his officers. The steamer *Panama* was again in requisition to take the party on shore, some of the ladies perhaps a little tired of the dance but laden with pleasant recollections. Now that this auspicious day is over it is to be hoped means and time will be found to return on shore the delicate courtesy of Admiral Collins and the officers of the United States flagship *Richmond* in the waters of the Panama. Before finally heading for shore the *Panama*, with her interesting human freight, passed round the *Richmond*, and three hearty cheers were given and ladies' handkerchiefs waved for the admiral and the ship, demonstrations which were as cordially returned by the sailors who had manned yards for the purpose.

The same paper, in its number of September 5, says: The usual dullness of Panama was pleasantly broken in upon on the night of the 3d inst., by the coming off of the people's ball given at the Government Palace in honor of Admiral Collins and the officers of his flagship, the *Richmond*. A guard of honor was placed at the entrance of this ancient building, which was so great in the time of the Captains-General of Spain, and whose halls now resounded with cheers for Admiral Collins and the other worthy officers of the U. S. Navy. The inner court of the Palace was tastefully decorated with tropical trees and other plants intermingled with Chinese lanterns which threw a pleasant light over the uniforms of officers and the tasteful dresses of the ladies as they proceeded up stairs. Senora Miro received the ladies on their arrival with her usual grace and benevolence. His Excellency President Miro was active in making every one feel at home, aided by all the members of his cabinet. Among those who "assisted" on this pleasant occasion were conspicuous the Consular Corps of the city, the officers of H. B. M.'s steamer *Reinder*, the military chiefs, National and State, and in fact all the leading men without respect to party, and all the ladies of Panama, foreign as well as native, whom mourning for some deceased relative did not forbid being present in person.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Lieutenant Bloomfield McIlvaine, to the Navy yard, Philadelphia.
Chaplain John S. Wallace, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st October next.
Gunner Thomas Stewart, to the receiving ship Relief, at Washington, D. C.
SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Nields, as executive of the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia.
Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark, as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st October next.
SEPTEMBER 14.—Commodore Andrew Bryson, to command the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 31st inst.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, to temporary duty at League Island, Pa.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Taylor, to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia.
Passed Assistant Engineer Jas. H. Chasmar, to the Kearsarge, per steamer of 3d October from San Francisco.
SEPTEMBER 15.—Lieutenant Edward T. Wood, to the Naval Academy.
Master Edward B. Barry, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.
Surgeon George R. Brush, to the Saranac, at San Francisco, Cal.
Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, to the receiving ship Vermont.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, to the Tascara, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SEPTEMBER 16.—Acting Assistant Surgeon William Martin, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Lieutenant Jefferson Moser, from the Despatch on the 18th inst., and leave of absence granted for four months from the 1st October, with permission to leave the United States.
SEPTEMBER 10.—Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to duty on Coast Survey.
Surgeon A. C. Roddes, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Benicia, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Chaplain Robert Given, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Engineer John J. Bissett has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kearsarge on the 3d ult., and has been placed on sick leave.
SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne, from the Lancaster, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Lieutenant Samuel W. Very has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Lancaster on the 1st ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Charles H. Black, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Lancaster per steamer of 23d inst.
Pay Director Chas. W. Abbot, from duty as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st October next, and ordered to settle accounts.
Chief Engineer John S. Albert, as member of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Brooklyn, North Atlantic Station, per steamer of 19th inst.
Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered, as a member of Board of Examining Engineers at Philadelphia.

Gunner Wm. Cope, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and placed on sick leave.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Carpenter Charles F. Humphreys, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Plymouth on the 1st October next.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Commodore John C. Howell, from the command of the Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H., on the 21st inst., and ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Department for other duty.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st October next, and ordered to the Saranac, at San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Engineer H. S. Davis, from the Saranac on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to report for duty in charge of stores in the Steam Engineering Department at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, from duty as superintendent of the Naval Academy on the 21st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the 21st inst., and ordered as superintendent of the Naval Academy on that day.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. L. Huntington, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st October next, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Surgeon Wm. E. Taylor, from the Saranac on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson, from the Tascara on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Captain Wm. K. Mayo has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Omaha on the 15th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Thomas Perry for four months from the 1st October next, with permission to leave the United States.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Paymaster Geo. Cochran extended three months.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George S. Bright to be a surgeon in the Navy from September 12, 1874.

APPOINTED.

Henry Herwig, of Philadelphia, an assistant engineer in the Navy from September 9, 1874.

RESIGNED.

Midshipman Edward C. Fuller.

Master John B. Robinson, to take effect December 31, 1874.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Fred. Collins, to the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Carpenter Geo. W. Conover to the Plymouth, and ordered to resume his duties at the Navy-yard, Washington.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 16, 1874:

Thomas Bernard Connolly, landsman, June 14, U. S. steamer Alaska, at Gibraltar.
Henry C. Stevens, ordinary seaman, August 14, U. S. steamer Colorado, at Key West, Fla.
Frederick Winthrop, yeoman, August 6, U. S. steamer Benicia, off Honolulu, H. I.
Gilbert Fowler, midshipman, August 22, U. S. steamer Franklin, at Spezia.
Charles Levin, mate, September 3, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
John Julius Hellerung, corporal marines, September 7, Marine Barracks, Pensacola.
Wm. F. Lambert, landsman (cook), September 9, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
John B. Ackley, surgeon, September 11, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Weinderhold, marine, September 15, Pensacola.
Perel, marine, September 15, Pensacola.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAGNUM OPU. We have a letter for the author of the letter recently published in the JOURNAL on "Life Insurance," signed "Magnum Opu." His address has been mislaid by the editor.

SUBSCRIBER writes: "Will you please inform me through your paper how I can obtain the position of a gunner in the Navy, also the amount of wages per year." Answer.—We print for your information and that of others the following U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 7: "Washington, January 7, 1874. Paragraph 863, Regulations for the Navy, 1870, is hereby altered and amended to read as follows: A candidate for the appointment of acting gunner must be a seaman of sober and correct habits, must be not less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty-five years of age, and must, previous to the professional examination, pass the required physical examination. He must understand the manner of fitting magazines, shell-rooms, shell-houses, and light-rooms; the manner of stowing and preserving powder, projectiles, fireworks, and all ordnance stores afloat and ashore; the manner of handling and securing guns. He must be able to put up all kinds of ammunition, to take impressions of vent and bore, to star-gauge guns, to adjust, verify, and use sights, and to fit all gun gear. He must thoroughly understand and be able to explain all fuzes in use in the Navy. He must be fully conversant with all orders and regulations in regard to the care and handling of ordnance material and stores afloat and ashore, and with the charges of powder for guns and projectiles of every calibre. He must be able to read and write with facility; must understand the first four rules of arithmetic, and proportion; must be able to keep the gunner's accounts correctly, and must have made a cruise in a sea-going vessel of war. Hereafter, no person shall be appointed an acting gunner until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination on the subjects here mentioned, and no acting gunner shall receive a warrant as gunner until, after making a cruise of not less than one year, as acting gunner, in a sea-going vessel of war, and after a course of laboratory instruction at the Washington Navy-yard, he shall have passed a thorough examination before a duly authorized board of line officers, and no acting gunner shall be so examined unless he shall present commendatory letters from his commanding officers.

"Geo. M. Robinson, Secretary of the Navy." The pay of gunner is as follows: First three years after date of appointment, at sea, \$1,300; on shore duty, \$900; waiting orders, \$700. Second three years after date of appointment, at sea, \$1,300; on shore duty, 1,000; on waiting orders, \$800. Third three years after date of appointment, at sea, \$1,400; on shore duty, \$1,300; waiting orders, \$900. Fourth three years after date of appointment, at sea, \$1,600; on shore duty, \$1,500; waiting orders, \$1,000. After twelve years' date of appointment, at sea, \$1,800; on shore duty, \$1,600; waiting orders, \$1,200.

A. B. M. innocently asks: "Will you be so kind as to furnish me, through the Correspondent's column of your paper, a list of questions given to the class of cadets entering West Point. Also, do you think my writing would pass the examination." Answer.—1. It cannot be done. 2. We should decidedly say not.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (SECOND IN line of promotion) would like to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry with about same rank.
Address, Lucius, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.
An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.
"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis.) Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General P. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition."

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division 4th Auditor's Office.)

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

The latest information or rumors regarding the Formosa affair, is that the Japanese Government has expressed its willingness to evacuate the island, if the Chinese Government will agree to occupy that portion of it now held by the Japanese, and keep the inhabitants in subjection hereafter, and also acknowledge that the course pursued by the Japanese in the occupation was right, the latter to make no claim for indemnity for expenses of the expedition.

The Commissioner of the Pension Office has decided, as preliminary to the consideration of a claim, under the act of June 18, 1874 (provision for pension of \$50 per month), alleging permanent and total disability, the applicant must present evidence showing conclusively that he requires the regular aid and attendance of another person. The Commissioner, in his next annual report, will devote considerable space to advocating the necessity for reorganizing the Pension Bureau. It is the custom of Congress each year to make some important changes in the pension laws, which very materially increase the work of the Bureau, and add to the duties of the Pension Office. The Pension Bureau, as at present organized, both as to its force and methods, is not able to perform the duties which are imposed upon it by these frequent changes of law. The changes recommended will be only such as will add to the efficiency of the service.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, Sept. 11, says: Several days ago a call for a meeting of former soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies was published, stating that the purpose was to foster and encourage kindly relations between the soldiers of the late war, and to form a band of mutual friendship and good feeling. Several preliminary meetings held were attended by representatives of both armies, those of the Union Army residents of this city being nearly equal in numbers to those of the Confederate army. At the meeting last night the body formed itself into an association to be known as the "Order of Blues and Grays." Speeches were delivered indicative of the utmost good feeling and relief at this public acknowledgment of a break in the dark cloud of prejudice which has been oppressing all alike.

A MARBLE monument, 18 feet in height, has recently been erected near Hinsdale on the Connecticut River, bearing this inscription: "In memory of Sergeant Thomas Taylor, who, with a party of 16 men, was here overpowered by 100 French and Indians, after heroic and bloody resistance, July 14, 1748. Four of the number were killed. Sergeant Taylor, with eight others, several of whom were wounded, were taken prisoners, and four escaped. Erected by Lewis Taylor and Sereno Merrill, 1874." Taylor was granted a pension of \$100 for his bravery by the Massachusetts General Court, and promoted to a captaincy. The monument will soon be publicly dedicated.

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Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent, should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Orders for changing the address of periodicals with which the JOURNAL club should be sent direct to the office of such publications.

Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

DURING the last week, events have assumed a serious aspect in one of the Southern States, culminating in a forcible and complete overturning of the State government. There seems to be but little difference of opinion in the country at large, as to the corruptions and tyranny practiced by the deposed faction, known as the KELLOGG government, while the sentiment seems to be no less universal that in causing renewed bloodshed in the streets of New Orleans, the conquering party has committed a political crime, which will certainly end in its own discomfiture. It is not the province of a paper like the JOURNAL to discuss matters pertaining to civil law, or to do more than await in calmness the action of the proper authorities in disputed cases. The Army and Navy, which we represent, have always held themselves to be the obedient and unquestioning servants of the Law in time of peace, bound to do only one thing, to obey that Law and protect its ministers from violence of all kinds. When peace is ended and war begins, then indeed martial law overrides all other, from the simple necessity of self preservation; but the instant that the necessity ceases, martial law, in all civilized countries, especially those peopled by the Anglo-Saxon races, vacates the field, and resumes its old position of modest obedience to the civil powers.

As matters now stand in Louisiana, it appears that while the PENN-MCENERY faction have all the moral force of public sentiment in their favor, the KELLOGG faction are entrenched behind the forms of law, and have the whole benefit of the official recognition of the United States Government. Nearly a year ago, this difficulty was precipitated by a disputed election, and the onus of settling the dispute was thrown upon President GRANT, in spite of his reluctance to assume the task. Making a virtue of necessity, the President made a decision, recognizing the KELLOGG as the de facto government. All the recent crimes and tyrannies exercised by this government cannot blind us to the fact that at the time the President decided the question there was a very evenly divided vote on the merits of the two parties, and that any other decision would have involved time and the examination of a cumbersome mass of testimony, during which anarchy and bloodshed were running riot in Louisiana. Under these circumstances it was, that martial law, in the President's person, stepped in and decided the contest, and prevented farther bloodshed. At the meeting of Congress, the President referred to that body the whole case, specifying his recognition of the KELLOGG government as being provisional only, and requesting Congress to decide the rights of the question, as was its proper province. Congress declined or neglected the task, and now we have the result.

While it may suit the purposes of the partisan press of the country, to decry or exalt the President, according to its animus, for his action in this matter, it must be remembered that the responsibility for the KELLOGG government does not and cannot properly lie at his door, nor at that of the Army authorities,

who handle the "Federal bayonets" of newspaper parlance. The Army and the President did their whole duty when they put down the Louisiana rioters, as they will do again, as soon as the necessary forces are assembled. At the time of the outbreak, only a single company of the 16th Infantry was on duty in Louisiana, and the rest of the U. S. troops were scattered all over the South and West. Had some gentlemen in Congress had their own way, last session, we should have been further embarrassed by the reduction of an Army already inadequate to its work, and there again, the blame would probably have been laid on the President and his "Federal bayonets" for not being able to perform impossibilities. As the matter stands, only one solution of the matter is possible. The KELLOGG government, by its sudden and complete overthrow without a serious struggle, has proved to be devoid of that capacity to sustain itself, which constitutes a Republican government in essence. Its opponent is clearly illegal and revolutionary. That the revolution has been successful makes no difference, Louisiana being an integral part of the United States, and not a foreign power. The President has clearly no resource but to answer favorably the appeal for help coming from the only Governor of Louisiana recognized by the United States, whatever his private character. Having placed him back in official possession, KELLOGG being unable to maintain himself, only one way remains to ensure peace and avoid bloodshed. That is, to proclaim martial law, until such time as Congress can be convened to decide the question, or an election can be held in the State itself. Martial law, with its stern probity and impartial repression of party violence, is the only present salvation for Louisiana. The moment that barricades and volleys are the order of the day, martial law is a necessity, not a matter of expediency or legality. That the whites of Louisiana and the South in general would prefer martial law to carpet-bag rule, there is now no doubt, and we are satisfied it would be best for the general prosperity. Army officers would do more to soothe asperities and induce good feeling in the South, than has been accomplished by all the reconstruction measures of Congress put together. When the war closed, it was the JOURNAL that advocated the retention of martial law at the South, till each state was able to reconstruct itself. With that policy we could not have done worse than has been done already, and probably should have done far better. If martial law will save the South, let the experiment be fairly tried till she can herself preserve order again.

In matters appertaining to history, and especially Military history, every one knows how hard it is to judge impartially as to the existence of a given state of facts, especially while the actors in the events are alive. The old saying about truth being at the bottom of a well illustrates fairly the extreme difficulty of finding it. If men would tell the truth at all times and places without exception, while the practice would lead to a good many quarrels at first, it would also end in clearing the atmosphere of a good deal of cant and hypocrisy which we only suffer because it is the fashion. Soldiers are given, perhaps less than any other class, to false statements. The religious respect attached by an officer to his word of honor encourages this commendable distinction, and a soldier's report on a given subject may, therefore, as a rule, be taken as correct. This statement, however, is sometimes modified, when it comes to reports of results of battles. While the lists of killed, wounded and missing are correct, it is not often that a general owns that he was squarely beaten, on either side of a battle.

The historians who have successively treated of our civil war, have shared with others this difficulty of arriving at the truth, and found their task still more perplexing from the fact that the late combatants in the strife are now on terms of equality and constant contact in the same social circles. It is a hard matter to tell the truth about a man whom one meets daily, when the truth may be very mortifying to that man. Of all other people military officers are, perhaps, the most sensitive to blame, and especially are they jealous of any disparagement of their generalship. The lessons of past history, which prove that perfect generals are the rarest of all men of genius, might serve as an emollient to this

universal sensitiveness, but when was ever wounded self-esteem soothed by good advice? The consequence of this common weakness of human nature is, that personal vanity, assiduously cultivated under the seductive name of *esprit de corps*, may render military reports absolutely worthless, without a careful comparison with the reports of the adverse generals, and a close scrutiny of time and place; and even then, a historian who gives the nearest approximate to truth is sure to be abused by the partisans of one general, frequently of both, for his account of any given campaign or battle.

These words are prompted by the curious contrast evinced by a comparison between the remarks of our well known correspondent "Anchor" in our last issue, on the recently issued volumes of "L'Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amerique," by the Count of Paris, and the views expressed by a Confederate General in a letter in the August number of "Blackwood's Magazine" on the same book. "Anchor," as all our readers who know him at all are aware, is a bitter radical, while the Confederate General, in his letter, appears to be equally uncompromising on the other side. Ten years ago, the violence of language of both would probably have been fearful. As it is, the soothing touch of time has worked on both with a softening effect that is very grateful to those who hope to see the bleeding wounds of our common country scarred over and hidden from sight at last. While both writers take diametrically opposite views of the truth of the history in question, the Southerner finds it in his heart to say (p. 230), "Even now the best men of all parties are striving to soften the asperities and enmities left by the war, and would forget if they could the fatal mistakes and actions which led to it." Let us, who are on the side of the successful, take this simple avowal, coming from a man, evidently from the rest of his communication, embittered to the extent which can only be suffered by a man of intense pride and courage submitting to inevitable defeat, as a guarantee of how much stronger the feeling must be among the great mass of men of cooler temperament who now throng the impoverished South. If words like these come from the lips of the sorest of our late antagonists, not wrung forth from fear, but coming from the depths of a heart otherwise full of the gall and wormwood of defeat, it shows how deep and fervent must really be the undying love for country which all the fierceness of civil war has not been able to crush out. The people of the successful North are apt to forget that they are not the only ones who have something to forgive. The hardest of all tasks for a brave man is to shake hands without a grudge with one who has got the best of him. That task is before the South. If they are willing to accept it, our soldiers are no less willing to clasp the proffered hand in all sincerity. For the politicians who foment our present troubles the Army has no sympathy.

While the Confederate, with all his ardor for the defence of the Lost Cause, is so mild in his language and sentiments, the old angry epithets of "Anchor" have also disappeared to a great extent. While the two differ widely in opinion, and represent the extreme shades of belief, yet no harm can come of discussion carried on in its present temperate spirit. The "Blackwood" article, with all its bitterness, is still an honest effort by its author to tell the truth, and what we must regard as its contradictions and false reasonings are so undisguisedly sincere that its perusal can harm no one. The time is fast coming when we can all dare to look at both sides of the question fairly, and when the once extreme radical and extreme "fire-eater" will both be best known as staid old gentlemen of conservative opinions.

THE second of the series of experiments to test the effect of distance on the results of the explosion of electrical mines, (or as some call them, stationary torpedoes—practically the same as MAJOR ABBOT of the Engineers has been constructing at Willet's Point), has been completed in England. At the first trial the *Oberon* was placed with 100 feet of water intervening between her and the mine, which was charged with 500 lb. of gun cotton, equal to about a ton of gunpowder, and the result was that the vessel, so far from being blown to atoms, was comparatively unharmed, and if she had been an enemy's

vessel attempting the entrance to a harbor, she could have entered it in spite of the explosion of the torpedo. At the second experiment a similar torpedo similarly charged was used, but the distance to the *Oberon* was reduced to 80 feet; and the results were to all intents the same. As the London *Engineer* remarks, they differed only in *degree* rather than in *character* from those obtained at the long distance. The vessel was much shaken, and everything that was not firmly fixed was violently dislodged from its position. Still the *Oberon*, if a hostile vessel, could have gone on in spite of the disturbance. There was some leaking, but it was afterwards discovered, on examination, that it was due to the injury effected on some ballast tanks from which the water poured out. At the next experiment the distance will be reduced to 60 feet. Whatever the result of this—and it may be disablement of the vessel—the experiments show, what we contended in our strictures on MAJOR ABBOT'S mines, that their power as offensive weapons has been greatly exaggerated. So many elements besides distance enter into the problem of their action that it is not safe to rely on them for the defence of important harbors. Electrical mines fired by an observer on shore, even with the aid of guns mounted in fortifications, are by no means a sure defence for harbors. They will not protect a deep harbor against a first-class modern iron-clad fleet. The experiments with the *Oberon* indicate that a vessel might be provided with out-riggers or other appliance, that would sweep away the mines within sufficient distance to allow the iron-clads to pass with safety. The torpedo question, it will therefore be seen, is by no means solved by these anchored magazines.

WE are not surprised to hear that CLUSERET is again in trouble, for that only is the state in which this lively Frenchman finds satisfaction. On FREMONT'S staff, during our civil war, he was able to some extent to enjoy the commotion which usually attends his presence, but the confusion was not enough for him, and he soon found in civil life and as a military critic more inviting field for the exercise of his peculiar powers. This resource exhausted, Fenianism gave him for a time new opportunity to play the marplot; but the Commune offered the choicest occasion for the display of his talents as a disorganizer, and he rose to his highest elevation during the awful days of Paris. Now Switzerland is his exile home, and, lacking other opportunity for mischief, he has resumed his old trade of "slashing" writer, and is forthwith in hot water, of course. It seems he was engaged to write his "souvenirs" for the *Swiss Times*—but the proprietors, finding their paper likely to be shut out of France, got frightened, so they stopped short the publication of CLUSERET'S boisterous experiences, and he sued them for damages. There was a contract, and the court held that the editors had fair opportunity to know what sort of literary material CLUSERET would furnish—as indeed they surely should have known, knowing the man; that they had stopped him and he was ready to go on. So he was judged right in his demand, and received a verdict—but not for the 10,000 francs he claimed, as the court did not take him at his own valuation—but for 800 francs.

SOME one having said that General JUBAEL A. EARLY was the author of the article in *Blackwood's*, on the book of the Count of Paris on our war, that gentleman has written to disavow the report. The article we refer to elsewhere, and may here add that VAN NOSTRAND has imported the two volumes that have so far been issued, with the accompanying maps. These latter are executed with a precision and beauty that must delight all admirers of really fine maps. In accuracy, fullness and finish, they equal the best German productions in their line, and include, among others, maps of Virginia and Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, Environs of Washington and Bull Run, Forts Henry and Donelson and Shiloh.

It is reported that the three monitors, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Miantonomoh*, are to have iron substituted for their present wooden hulls, and that the contract for the rebuilding of one has already been awarded. An iron hull is no doubt a necessity to an efficient iron-clad, but whether the hull be iron or

wood makes little difference if the turret is unable to resist existing projectiles. Now as we proved many months ago, when the project of rebuilding the decks of these vessels was broached by Admiral PORTER, what our monitors need first of all, and lacking which nothing that can be done to them will increase their defensive power, is not the substitution of iron for wooden hulls, but of solid for laminated armor. The omission to make this change puts the country in an absolutely defenceless state against even minor naval powers possessing iron-clads armed with rifled ordnance of very moderate calibre; and money spent on these vessels for any other purpose than this is money wasted.

THE late auction sale of iron-clads at New Orleans, at which \$69,075 was bid for eight of them, gives some idea of the value of such vessels in times of peace, when we have no further use for them and other countries do not want them. The following is a statement of the cost of those eight vessels according to official Congressional documents—some, or a majority, of them were never in actual service.

<i>Etta</i>	\$589,458.83
<i>Iris</i>	589,428.20
<i>Klamath</i>	602,985.34
<i>Unpqua</i>	595,649.36
<i>Yuma</i>	602,985.34
<i>Kewadin</i>	391,828.24
<i>Winnebago</i>	384,969.84
<i>Chickasaw</i>	389,962.70

Total

It is hardly probable that the Government will let these vessels go at such prices, but break them up and use the material rather.

THE U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, which sailed on the 15th from San Francisco, for Alaska, gives passage to the commission of three Icelanders, representing a large body of their countrymen now residing in Wisconsin. These people, as we lately explained, desire to emigrate to Alaska, and the commission is sent for the purpose of making an examination of the country, with the view of deciding upon its adaptation for these purposes. They are a hardy, industrious people, and the settlement of a large body of them in that Territory could not fail to be of advantage to it and to the Government of the United States. It is with this appreciation of their worth, and the prospect of their establishing a permanent and prosperous settlement, that the Government extends facilities to them to make their examination.

OUR Irish friends arrived at New York on Wednesday 16th inst., and were received by the Amateur Club. The weather was very gloomy, the rain having just set in after the long drought, but the reception made up by its warmth for the chilly atmosphere around. The visitors were escorted to the Windsor Hotel. Their team has not yet been definitely selected, there being several reserve members ready to shoot. The American team as finally selected is composed of FULTON, GILDERSLEEVE, DAKIN, HEBURN, YALE, COLLINS, BODINE, and ANDERSON. Major LEECH is captain of the Irish team and its composition will be announced during next week, which will be devoted to practice for the match.

It would not surprise us to learn at any moment of the ordering of the Naval Fleet in the Gulf to New Orleans to co-operate with the military force in restoring order and in reinstating the ejected State government of Louisiana. It is impossible to believe that any effort will be made by the party now temporarily in power, even though justice be on their side, to hold their position after the expiration of the time in which they are given to disperse, or when a sufficient Federal force arrives to maintain the dignity of the Government.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us: "In referring to the death of the President of the West Point Graduate Association, he was alluded to as the oldest graduate of the Academy living, belonging to the class of 1815. While there is no use fighting over resistless age, and while I consider it is unenviable to be considered beyond three score years and ten, or anywhere near it, I wish to say that General MERCHANT, [class of 1813, is the oldest graduate now living."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE PARAGUAYAN TORPEDOES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I beg the favor of an insertion in your valuable JOURNAL of the following reply to an article published in your number of 23d May last, and written by Señor A. de Tamborim, bearing upon some remarks of mine, made before the London Society of Telegraph Engineers, on February 25th, during the discussion of a paper on "Electrical Torpedo Defence."

I owe an apology for the tardiness of my reply, but Señor de Tamborim's article has only lately reached me through the kindness of an American friend.

Living in England, it is not possible to be conversant with the various scientific journals of other countries, and I regret that Señor de Tamborim did not favor me with a copy of his article on its first appearance, that I might at once have replied to him.

I will pass over the personal remarks in his letter, content to leave such arguments to the judgment of others; but appreciating, as I do, the high intelligence and bravery of the Brazilian navy, as displayed during the Paraguayan war, I feel bound to do my utmost to dispel Señor de Tamborim's hasty conclusions, in reference to the non-efficiency of the Paraguayan torpedoes. This then is the point at issue.

At the meeting of telegraph engineers above referred to, the value of torpedo defences was ably discussed by men whose knowledge of the subject is unquestioned, and in illustrating the topic, the North American war was spoken of as the only instance of actual torpedo warfare.

It was, therefore, my duty, as a member of the society, to draw attention to the nearly forgotten service that the torpedoes rendered in the Paraguayan war, reminding the society that "these implements of warfare retarded a fleet of fifteen iron-clads and fifty to sixty war vessels in their advance, and that during this time Paraguay was blockaded by a combined army, composed at times of some 80,000 men. Both fleet and army were kept for four years by means of mechanical torpedoes from making any rapid advance."

Señor A. de Tamborim argues that this was not the case. He says that "the torpedoes employed in the Paraguayan war against Brazil, besides being rude in construction, and of no relative effect, were only actively used from the 16th of June, 1866, to a period of thirteen months;" that "the fleet was not detained by this arm;" that "Paraguay was never able to render useless or to paralyze the movements of any of the fleet's columns with her torpedoes;" and "that the four years duration of the war was due especially to the bad local conditions of a marshy country."

Señor de Tamborim cannot be expected to be acquainted with the history of the Paraguayan torpedoes, since no one is left alive to tell the whole tale; but the few following facts will throw a light on their origin. Before the unfortunate war began, the Paraguayan government had engaged a North American torpedo engineer at Buenos Ayres (about July, 1864,) who at once set to work to prepare torpedoes at Asuncion, and my first official inspection of torpedoes ready for use was in November, 1864, on the day of the capture of the steamer *Marquis de Olinda*. During the latter part of 1865, I was repeatedly compelled to ride to Paso la Patria to discuss plans for torpedo defences, which, at the time, were under the direct management of the above mentioned gentleman at Curupaity; but earlier in the same year, electric cables were manufactured under my direction by my assistant (Mr. H. Fischer,) and the experiments made therewith at Humaita in August, 1865, with submarine mines, platinum fuzes, and planch batteries were perfectly successful. My own connection with the Paraguayan torpedoes reaches as far back as March, 1866, when I retired from this service, leaving at Curupaity considerable torpedo stores in the hands of two gentlemen, a Pole and another North American, and from that time I confined my attention exclusively to my duties as surveying engineer, and chief of the telegraphs.

In mentioning the subject before the Society of Telegraph Engineers, it was far from my intention to attribute any merit to myself, as Señor de Tamborim suggests; and that gentleman must confess it was no fault of the Paraguayan torpedoes "for not having come into active use" before June, 1866, since in 1864 they were ready both at Humaita and at Curupaity.

A torpedo system acts in two ways, actively and morally, and this latter action Señor de Tamborim leaves out of his consideration, forgetting that during the long period above referred to, it was this system of defence that largely assisted in keeping the Brazilian fleet at bay.

How decidedly the Paraguayan coast defences, quite independent of the marshy ground, acted from the beginning upon the prolongation of the war, can be shown in many ways. Suffice to mention the instances of the unwillingness of the Brazilians to follow up the disabled remnants of the Paraguayan fleet after the fight at Riachuelo, and the unmolested passage of the Paraguayan army, consisting of some 20,000 men and 100,000 head of cattle, from Corrientes to Itapira.

This passage, which took place partly in canoes and partly in a small steamer, and lasted from October 31, to November 3, 1865, was carried out within cannon shot distance of five Brazilian war steamers, the remainder of the fleet being also near at hand, and proves that the torpedoes combined with the batteries acted as a deterrent upon the allies. One cannot accept the theory that the marshy ground prevented a more rapid advance of the fleet, which from June,

1865, blockaded the river Paraguay with nine vessels, and which only succeeded in taking Curuzu in September, 1866, after a very cautious advance extending over a year; even then it took ten monitors till August, 1867, to prepare for, and clear the torpedo defences, before they could pass the battery of Curupaity. "These positions," says Señor de Tamborim, "were finally secured by main force when it suited the interest of the campaign." Exactly so. And similarly, during the North American war in 1863, it did not suit the valiant commander Rear-Admiral Dupont, to silence the batteries of Charleston. In both cases the commander acted rightly, and in accordance with the rules of torpedo warfare. Señor de Tamborim speaks of the four years' duration of the war, counting "from the entry of the allied army into the Paraguayan territory, (April, 1866.)"

This, I presume, is an accidental mistake on his part, the fact being that hostilities between the Paraguayans and Brazilians began with the piratical attack upon the Brazilian steamer *Marquis de Olinda*, in November, 1864; with the invasion of the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, December, 1864; with the seizure of two Argentine war steamers at Corrientes, April, 1865; with the battle of Reachuals, between the Paraguayan and Brazilian fleet, June, 1865, etc., etc.

I have stated that the strength of the allies consisted of from 70,000 to 100,000 men. Colonel Thompson gives the number as 62,000 in March, 1866, but he does not count the force of the fleet and the immense mass of non-combatants belonging to the army, such as troopers, providores, tradesmen, cattle drivers, ship-pers, etc.

I may, however, have slightly overestimated the number employed, though it must not be forgotten that Minister Washburn states that more than 700,000 Paraguayans had perished, and probably the war had cost the allies 300,000 lives. Many works have been written on the Paraguayan war, and all are unanimous in criticising the slow progress of the allies. My remarks with regard to the Paraguayan torpedoes may serve to explain both to the authors of those works and to Señor de Tamborim, the cause of this tardiness.

As for the marshy ground, this was well known to the gallant commander-in-chief, when that experienced soldier solemnly promised to lead the army into Asuncion by July, 1865, a promise which he only succeeded in realizing in January, 1869.

Let us for a few minutes draw a parallel, and compare the valuable results obtained from the highly important coast defences during the North American war, with our case in question.

The former war has proved that no fortification can prevent a steam fleet from passing a channel, and, if necessary, silencing the batteries, unless the water is obstructed by torpedoes. This has been fully illustrated by the repeated passages of Forts Vicksburg, at Jackson, St. Philip, Island No. 10, Tiptonville, etc.

On the other hand, the American war taught the valuable lesson that even the strongest iron-clad fleet is unable to pass a channel protected by the fire of heavy batteries, and embarrassed by well laid torpedoes and submarine obstructions.

There are numerous instances to illustrate this, but it will be sufficient to point to the cases of Charleston, Fort Sumter, and Mobile, at which places many vessels were damaged and disabled, and some twenty completely destroyed by torpedoes, showing that such obstructions are the most important elements in coast defences. It may be added, that not a single case is recorded of a vessel being lost by the heaviest artillery that has ever been brought into action.

Bearing these results in mind, as the Brazilian naval commanders would naturally do, their precautions were justifiable, and the slow progress which they made in the Paraguayan waters excusable. On the other hand, if Señor de Tamborim's assertion, "that the Paraguayan torpedoes were of no relative effect," were in accordance with facts, the slow progress of the Brazilian fleet would certainly be open to severe censure, and this in my opinion would be unjust. It is quite true, as Señor de Tamborim remarks, that the Paraguayan torpedoes were rude in construction, the few arsenals and workshops in Paraguay being far from sufficient to satisfy the enormous demands for war materials during the long blockade in which the country was held. Everything was done in too great a hurry, and it can only be a subject of surprise that so small a number of hands were able to supply the requirements in guns, shells, torpedoes, gunboats, telegraphs, engines, arms, etc., during the six years, and not four, as Señor de Tamborim asserts, that the war lasted, reckoning from the beginning of hostilities in 1864, to the death of Lopez in 1870.

This very rudeness in the construction of Paraguayan torpedoes is an argument in favor of the value of such defences, and proves that even under the most unfavorable circumstances they may be advantageously employed.

Señor de Tamborim is correct in stating that the fleet operated for two years in the river Parana without finding a single torpedo; but it was not in that river where prolonged movements should have been carried on, but in the Paraguay.

This river was defended by torpedoes, and the fleet did not venture to enter it before May, 1866, when a squadron of sixteen gunboats and corvettes, with four ironclads, passed its mouth, and anchored some distance below the fortifications of Curupaity, at Guardia Palma. On the 16th of June the fleet advanced still nearer, bombarding the fort at Curupaity at long distance, and finally coming in range of the Paraguayan torpedo defences. Señor de Tamborim's "thirteen months of active use of the Paraguayan torpedoes" only then commenced.

The army loudly reproached the fleet for delaying the war and not advancing, and the fleet, as Colonel Thompson writes, "complained of being everyday exposed to the torpedoes which the Paraguayans sent down the river."

It has been asked, why torpedoes had not been used during the two years that the fleet made several movements in the river Parana, and for this various reasons may be assigned.

The Parana is very broad from Corrientes to Itapira (in some places over two miles), and a defence with mechanical torpedoes was not practicable. Moreover a great many of such apparatus would have been required far exceeding the number that the Paraguayan resources could furnish.

The material at hand was destined for the defence of the river Paraguay, as the more important strategical highway and, as has been shown, most effectually did the torpedoes protect it.

Besides, it would have been a fault to obstruct the Parana between Itapira, Paso la Patria, and the Corrientes side, as that river was daily required for the Paraguayan movements, and operations were carried on with their gunboats and canoes up to April, 1866, when the allies took Itapira, and stationed there fifty-four large steamers, eleven small ones, and forty-eight sailing vessels, having at that place, as Colonel Thompson says, in his "War in Paraguay," "a flotilla such as never before had been seen in the Parana."

The material for electrical torpedoes at that time ready for use was small, and it was not possible to employ it economically in so large a river as the Parana, as it could not be known where the fleet intended to effect a landing; nevertheless, a few attempts were made to lay torpedoes, more, however, with a view to produce a moral effect, than with the hope of their active use. The interesting description given by Señor de Tamborim of the few torpedoes that the fleet picked up is not quite complete, inasmuch as there were other devices, such as torpedo rafts, electrical contrivances, etc., which that gentleman has not mentioned, and I may here remark that the torpedoes had to contend against other powerful enemies, which often succeeded in destroying them on the very day they were laid down. I refer to those natural foes against which there was no protection, such as the drifting wood and floating islands, which the floods brought down. These islands consisted of grass, water plants, and bushes of enormous dimensions, which would sweep away every obstruction in their path, and carry with them chains, piles, cables, moorings, buoys, etc.

Rows of torpedoes were fired thus at the wrong moment, and many open gaps in the lines of defences made, and these could not always be closed again. These enemies were a constant source of anxiety to the Paraguayans.

Señor de Tamborim remarks that "the moveable torpedoes with a charge of 25 lbs. of powder were constructed to deceive the country."

To this assertion I will content myself with the simple reply, that these torpedoes to which he refers were intended to operate against reconnoitring boats, and for such a purpose they were constructed entirely in accordance with torpedo rules, which forbid you to throw large charges against small objects.

Señor de Tamborim is surprised that the ironclads, at the latter end of the war, February, 1868, went as far as Asuncion without meeting with torpedoes. These ironclads were at that time making operations in a channel which was daily frequented by Paraguayan boats, and which was the most important highway for Paraguayan transports, and under such circumstances I do not see much ground for Señor de Tamborim's astonishment. At that time there was one monster mine just below Asuncion, which, however, the monitors did not pass. It was placed there by Major Fernandez, its existence was kept as a profound secret, and I do not know its ultimate history. I repeat, however, that the monitors did not pass it, but contented themselves with throwing some sixty shells at long range into Asuncion, and then retraced their steps down the river. It is also true that the small monitors operating at the end of the war in the Manduvira river did not meet with torpedoes, for the simple reason that at that time there was scarcely an engineer left to devise one, neither was iron nor powder to be had for the purpose. Señor de Tamborim says that "mechanical torpedoes, well prepared and well applied, would have caused great harm."

He might safely have added, that a sufficiency of electrical torpedoes would have rendered the river Paraguay absolutely unnavigable.

And for some time it was so, and that the invading fleet were spared, was due solely to the prudence of the Brazilian commanders, who carefully avoided making rapid progress, until the floating islands, the want of torpedo material, the death of nearly all the torpedo engineers at Paraguay, and the gap made in the river defences by the advancing army of the allies, had opened a way of safety for their ships.

The question whether the army or the fleet played the most important part in the war has already been repeatedly discussed. Señor de Tamborim attributes its four years' duration to the local condition of a marshy country, which retarded the operations of the former. I grant that this is a secondary reason, but I contend that the primary one lies in the obstructions caused by torpedoes, combined with the coast batteries, to the latter.

The history of torpedo defences—still in its infancy—has been productive of vigorous language from the old conservative school. Many valiant men have denounced the use of such defences, and I can well understand M. de Tamborim's dislike my remarks before the Society of Telegraph Engineers.

I respect his opinions, but I totally disagree with them. Whether or not my remarks "had been intended to depreciate facts," as this gentleman says, I leave with confidence to the judgment of the impartial student of the Paraguayan war.

Full descriptions of the movements of the allied army may be found in Washburn's History of Paraguay, Thompson's Paraguayan War, Masterman's Seven Years in Paraguay, and Schneider's Triple Alliance.

With these remarks, for the unavoidable length of

which, sir, I beg to apologise, I now take my leave once and for all of the Paraguayan war, in which duty compelled me to bear an unwilling part, and of which the recollections are so repugnant and painful that I should be grateful to be able to forget them for ever.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. VON F. TREUENFELD,
Late Surveying Engineer and Chief of Paraguayan
Field Telegraphs, Vo.
8 VICTORIA TERRACE, BEDFORD HILL ROAD,
BALHAM, LONDON, S. W.

ELEPHANTS IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been called to the fact that the article in the "Correspondence" of your JOURNAL of the 12th inst., entitled "Elephants in Modern War," is almost entirely a literal translation of extracts from an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled "Les Eléphants à la Guerre; de leur emploi dans les Armées Modernes." The writer of this was M. Henri Gaidoz. As F. V. makes no mention of the fact that the article appearing ever his signature was a translation, credit should be given to whom it belongs. Z.

[We are glad to publish the above, merely adding that the article of M. Gaidoz had not come under our notice, and that the slight references to it we had seen did not enable us to connect it with the letter we gave.—EDITOR.]

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN WM. LUDLOW, U. S. ENGINEERS.
To the Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Dakota:

SIR: The expedition was organized for the purpose of exploring the unknown territory lying principally in the western and south-western portion of Dakota and the eastern portion of Wyoming, with the view of discovering practicable interior military routes between Fort Lincoln in the Department of Dakota and opposite the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and Fort Laramie in the Department of the Platte, with that railroad for its base. In case circumstances should require the establishment of military posts in the region referred to, more knowledge of its resources than we possessed would also be required to guide in the selection of suitable sites.

I was directed by the department commander to accompany the expedition and act as engineer officer. Unable to obtain funds which would be available for the payment of salaries, I nevertheless secured the valuable services of Prof. N. H. Winchell of Minneapolis to act as geologist for the expedition, and of Mr. G. B. Grinnell, representing Prof. Marsh of Yale College, who kindly agreed to report upon the paleontology and zoology of the region traversed. Prof. Winchell would also make such report as his time afforded, upon the botany of the Hills, and Dr. Williams, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. and chief medical officer of the expedition, promised to aid in the same department. A photographer was fitted out with apparatus and chemicals, and a spring wagon, constructed for similar use on the Yellowstone Expedition of 1873. In the surveying I had a detachment of engineer soldiers, consisting of two sergeants and four men, who were to keep two sets of notes of the route with prismatic compass and odometers, while my assistant, Mr. W. H. Wood, and myself, would attend to the general topography and the astronomical observations for latitude and longitude.

The expedition left Fort Lincoln on July 2, and consisted of ten companies of the 7th Cavalry, one company of the 20th Infantry, and of the 17th Infantry, with a battery of three Gatlings and one three-inch Rodman gun, and a detachment of Indian scouts, guides, etc. The train consisted of over one hundred wagons. We were assured by the guides of two things in advance, first, that the expedition would be strenuously opposed by a hostile force of Indians, and, secondly, that we could never penetrate the fastnesses of the Black Hills. They represented the difficulties in our way as being formidable for cavalry, and for wagons insuperable. Both predictions failed. The expedition returned to Fort Lincoln on August 30, the sixtieth day out, with a loss of only four men, three from sickness, and one killed in a quarrel; having seen no hostile Indians during the whole trip of nearly 1,000 miles, and having explored the Black Hills from east to west and from north to south.

The route pursued led us up the south side of Heart River, thence in a W. S. W. direction, across the Cannonball, and up the north fork of Grand River; thence south-westerly to a point which we named Prospect Valley, in about lat. 45 deg. 30 min., and long. 103 deg. 40 min.; thence up the east side of the Little Missouri River, and southerly to the north fork of the Cheyenne River, Belle Fourche. This point we reached on July 18, in about long. 104 deg., after 16 marches and 300 miles of travel. Hitherto the country had much resembled other portions of Dakota—an open prairie; wood scarce, and only found in river valleys; water not always to be met with in sufficient quantity, and frequently impregnated with salts, making it both disagreeable and injurious; but still, a fair amount of grass, and no serious difficulties presented to the traveller. All the country bordering on Heart River is good, that on Cannonball is fair; Grand River country is poor, as well as that near the headwaters of the Moreau or Owl River.

All the streams flow eastward, and head close up to the Little Missouri, which running northward at right angles to the others, has but a narrow and barren belt tributary to it on the east side. Its main support is from its branches heading in the Powder River range of hills. Our route led us in view of Slim Butte (which is rather a high steep coteau than a butte), of Slave and Bear Buttes, and many others not hitherto located. The Black Hills, as we approached them, looked very high and dark under their covering of pine timber.

We crossed the Belle Fourche on July 20, and found ourselves in a new country. The whole character of our surroundings was changed. There was an abundance of grass, timber, small fruits, and flowers, and what perhaps was better appreciated than all, an ample supply of pure cold water. These advantages, with a few exceptions, we enjoyed until we left the Hills for the return journey. Our course lay up the valley of the Redwater—a large branch of the Belle Fourche—to Inyan Kara, thence easterly and south-easterly into the heart of the hills. Valley leads into valley, to the beautiful park country, always until now marked "unexplored" on the maps, of which we had heard so much, but hardly hoped to reach with our wagons. After arriving near Harney's Peak—a lofty granite mass with an altitude of over 8,000 feet above the sea, and surrounded with craggy peaks and pinnacles—a rapid reconnaissance was made to the south fork of the Cheyenne, nearly due south of us, with five companies of cavalry, and the exit from the interior was ascertained to be not difficult on that side.

Returning, the course lay northerly and north-easterly, looking for an exit near Bear Butte. Failing to find an easy one, we went southerly a short distance and discovered a pass near Elk Creek which let us out on the prairie. The change to the hot dry air and yellow grass of the prairie was wonderfully sudden and anything but pleasant. From Bear Butte the return journey led back past Slave Butte, touching the head waters of the Moreau, crossing the down trail in Prospect Valley, thence tapping the head of Grand River and following roughly the east side of the Little Missouri northward and eastward to where the trail of the Yellowstone expedition crosses it, and thence into Lincoln, on the north side of Heart River. The return route was a much better one for a large force than the other. We had no difficulty in finding good camps, with plenty of water and grass. The country passed over, tributary to the Moreau, is barren, but the river valley itself is more favorable, and at the head of the Grand River is much better country than lower down. From Grand River to above Heart River the grass had been thoroughly burned by the Indians. It caused some inconvenience, but we were always fortunate in finding a camp in some locality which the fire had spared.

With regard to the geology of the Black Hills, Prof. Winchell's report will be nearly exhaustive. Both Mr. Grinnell and he were as industrious as possible in collecting information, and I can only regret that the want of time prevented much opportunity for study. I call attention to the preliminary reports from both gentlemen presented herewith. Their detailed reports will be prepared as soon as possible, as well as one from Dr. Williams on the Flora of the Hills. It is a region admirably adapted to settlement, abounding in timber, in grass and flowing streams, with springs of pure cold water almost everywhere. The valleys of South Slope are ready for the plow: the soil of wonderful fertility, as evidenced by the luxuriance of the grass and the profusion of flowers and small fruits; the climate entirely different from that of the Plains, giving evidence of being much more agreeable—cooler in summer and more moderate in winter; not subject to drouth, for the nightly dews are very heavy; not liable to excessive snow-fall, for in narrow valleys containing a large creek no indications of overflow could be detected.

The creeks confine their favor to the Hills. Upon reaching the exterior range they pass through rocky cañons, sometimes of great depth, and arriving at the outer foothills sink into the ground and disappear. Upon the mineral resources of the Hills, Prof. Winchell's report will throw full light. No coal was found. Extensive deposits of iron ore of good quality exist. Immense beds of gypsum were met with. Specimens of gold were washed from the soil in the vicinity of Harney's Peak, and quartz in bed and boulder was visible in large quantities. A specimen of something which they discovered, believed to be silver, but which more resembled platinum, was shown. Plumbago also was found in small quantities. Any amount of excellent building-stone, limestones, sandstone, and granite are present. Some of the limestones, particularly in the vicinity of Inyan Kara, were fine enough for marbles and handsomely colored. The timber is mainly red pine and spruce of large size. Oak, ash, and elm are found on the exterior slopes. Game is abundant; bear, elk, and deer of two kinds were found and many killed. On the prairies antelopes were found in large numbers.

The complete report, accompanied by the reports of Prof. Winchell, Mr. Grinnell, and Dr. Williams, will be transmitted at the earliest possible day, together with a map showing the route pursued, with bordering country, from Fort Lincoln and return, and a special map on a larger scale of the Black Hills proper.

The photographer secured negatives for about sixty views, a set of which will accompany the report.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. LUDLOW,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Department Dakota.
ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 7, 1874.

(From the San Francisco Alta California.)

A REAL AND SHAM PEACE POLICY.

PROBABLY no plank in President Grant's platform, at the time of his accession to the Executive office, attracted more attention or provoked more discussion among the people of our Western States and Territories than the announcement of the policy in the future to be adopted in the treatment of the aborigines of the country. While many applauded and none condemned the new system of government proposed, it was conceded by all familiar with the subject that grave obstacles existed and had to be overcome before a successful consummation of the President's views could be

counted upon. To their credit be it said, those settlers who had suffered most severely from the incursions and depredations of the nomadic tribes, were most anxious for their reduction or conciliation to a condition of peace, believing that if the Indians hitherto hostile could be placed and kept upon appropriate reservations, instructed in the arts of civilization and social discipline and taught with time to become self-sustaining, not only would our national exchequer be saved a heavy drain for the maintenance of military expeditions, but the prosperity of many of our younger States and all of the Territories would be secured by the encouragement afforded in immigration and settlement within their borders. That the execution of this policy required agents of the highest calibre, morally, intellectually and practically considered, few will care to dispute; but the people generally believe that its execution has not in general been entrusted to men of such character, and that, in consequence, the fruition of the President's just and excellent views has been seriously and needlessly retarded. The Modoc war, costing millions of dollars for its suppression, originated in the incompetency or nefarious dealings of Indian agents; and the complications with the Hualpai Indians in Arizona last year were directly traceable to the frauds perpetrated upon them by the emissaries of the Indian Bureau. Fortunately, our country was saved the terrors of prolonged, bloody and costly strife with this tribe by the judicious and prompt interference of General Crook and his officers, for which they were savagely attacked by the philanthropists who had made religion a business and robbery a science. The storm now brewing on the plains between the whites and the Cheyennes, Comanches, Sioux and Arapahoes, was, we presume, occasioned by precisely similar causes. In striking and refreshing contrast to this deplorable picture of the inefficiency of the Indian Bureau, is the spectacle presented by the military management of the Verde, Camp Apache and San Carlos reserves, in Arizona, where the Apache Indians, just whipped into submission, have been placed at work upon fields and ditches, under the intelligent supervision of the Army officers, and made not only to refrain from open warfare, but saved from the temptation to commit covert attacks upon the settlements by the salutary and restraining influences of daily toil. The effects have been magical; the highways of Arizona, only twelve months ago red with the gore of slaughtered immigrants, are to-day as free from danger as the pave of Broadway. Extensive fields have been planted and harvested by the subjugated Apaches, whose villages, modelled after the example of more enlightened nations, are now scrupulously policed each morning. Drovers of hardy California horses have been purchased from the pay due those who served as auxiliaries to General Crook in his campaign against the persistently hostile, and cleanliness and order are fast making squalor and anarchy disappear.

That such diametrically antagonistic consequences should be deduced from the identical policy of the Indian Bureau claims to pursue, would seem incongruous did we not regard the difference in character of the agents selected. To take charge of the Arizona reservations, General Crook appointed officers thoroughly familiar with the savages with whom they had to deal; and who, having won the respect and enforced the obedience of the Apaches by valor and energy, now began to awaken in savage hearts, up to this time strangers to every sentiment of pity and gratitude, emotions of affection and kindness for those doing so much to lift an entire tribe one step higher in the scale of humanity.

On the other hand, the agents designated by the Indian Bureau are of two general classes; one employing religion as a cloak for every species of rapacity, and the other incompetents, nominated on account of prominent Sunday-school standing, to adjust delicate questions or encounter obstacles demanding talent, courage and knowledge which they do not possess.

While the military agents have remained continuously at their reservations, amid alternations of temperate to which there is no parallel in the climatic character of any other country, the civil agents have passed half their time in making long journeys to Washington, where they probably sought instruction in how not to perform their trust. These little excursions cost the nation a trifle, and, if disposed to economize, Congress next year might prohibit them altogether.

The late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, in returning from the capital with three Indians, put the Interior Department, as we are reliably informed, to an expense of eight thousand dollars! By all means, let us have the Peace Policy rationally expounded, vigorously and faithfully executed on the plains; let such men as Sheridan, Crook, Stanley and Custer proceed against Indians who will not observe treaties by remaining on their reserves, and ere spring returns, smiling Peace will have spread her wings from the Pecos to the Niobrara.

WHEN Jefferson Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe a photographic album, containing family photographs and those of his staff, and distinguished Confederates with him, was stolen from him. Some time in August last one D. E. Moore, who was an Iowa soldier, and one of the guard at the time of the theft, mailed a letter from Waterloo, Iowa, to some person at Erie, Penn., offering the album for sale, fixing the price at \$45. The Erie man, instead of responding to Moore, sent the letter to Jefferson Davis. Davis wrote to Ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, at Dubuque, sending him the letter, and asking him to get the album, if possible. Moore was found in Iowa County, and the album seized from him under the writ of replevin by an officer. The trial as to the right of the property was postponed to the 15th inst., in order to give Mr. Davis time to furnish the evidence of his right and title to it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR.—The fall meeting promises to be very interesting. First there is the International Match, on the 26th, which will probably be honored with a crowd, to see our Irish friends shoot. The strangers who have come such a long distance, inspired by friendly rivalry, will excite a great deal of attention, and we can only hope that they will return to Europe as well satisfied with their treatment here as our boys, who went to Canada a few weeks ago, were when they came back. The general spirit towards them seems to be of great modesty and kindness. We hope also to see the Canadian riflemen largely represented at the gathering. There are many prizes devoted to All-comers, some of them among the most valuable, and we shall not grudge the best to our Canadian and Irish cousins, if they carry them off by better shooting than we can show. Whatever the result of the International Match of the 26th, it is probable that the Irish team will remain till the following Tuesday, and that its members will take their places in some of the All-comers' matches. The list of prizes for this year is quite valuable, amounting to \$8,002, and is composed as follows:

James Gordon Bennett, silver trophy and cash.....	\$1,000
By the State, silver trophies.....	700
Gatling Gun Company, Gatling gun.....	2,000
Major-General John B. Woodward, gold badge.....	100
Adjutant-General Jno. F. Rathbone, gold medal.....	100
E. Remington and Sons, ten rifles.....	750
By staff of First division N. G. S. N. Y., gold badge.....	100
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy.....	750
Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Co., target rifle.....	125
Patrick Booney, Esq., gold medal.....	60
Messrs. Peck and Snyder, fishing tackle.....	25
Messrs. Fish and Co., revolver.....	20
Ten silver cups.....	415
Sixteen silver medals.....	480
Thirty-three silver badges.....	612
Two silver trophies.....	175
Two gold badges.....	100
Seven Life Memberships in N. R. A.....	175
Field glass.....	45
Three gold pens and cases.....	20
Cash.....	250

Aggregate, 163 prizes, value..... \$8,002

The six Division prizes, costing \$100 each, will also be offered, if two or more regiments of such division are represented.

For All-comers there are: First, the Sportsmen's Match, which stands No. 3 on the list. This match is open to all-comers. Weapon, any rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Seven rounds. Position, standing. Entrance fee, \$1.

PRIZES.

1st. A field glass, value.....	\$45
2d. Silver medal and cash, \$10.....	40
3d. Silver medal.....	30
4th. Life Membership N. R. A., transferable by winner.....	25
5th, 6th, and 7th, each a silver badge, value \$20.....	60
8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, each cash, \$5.....	25

In all, twelve prizes..... \$225

Second comes the "Bennett Long Range Championship," the prizes presented by James Gordon Bennett, Esq. Open to all-comers. Any rifle within the rules of the Association. Distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$2.

PRIZES.

1st. Silver trophy, costing.....	\$350
2d. Cash.....	100
3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th. Cash, each \$50.....	200
7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Cash, each \$30.....	120
11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. Cash, each \$20.....	80
15th to 24th. Cash, each \$10.....	100
25th to 34th. Cash, each \$5.....	50

Thirty-four prizes, amounting in value to..... \$1,000

Third, the properly so-called "All-comers' Match," which is open to all-comers. Any military rifle. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.

PRIZES.

1st. Sharps target rifle, presented by Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Co., value.....	\$125
2d. A silver trophy, value.....	100
3d. A gold medal, presented by Patrick Booney, Esq.....	50
4th. A silver medal, value \$30, and cash \$10.....	40
5th. A silver medal.....	30
6th. A Life Membership in N. R. A., transferable.....	25
7th. Cash.....	15
8th. Cash.....	10
9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. Cash, each \$5.....	20

In all, twelve prizes, value..... \$425

Competitors not making fourteen points at first distance will be debarred from further competition in this match.

Fourth and last, the "Consolation Match." Open to members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein, or at previous matches of the Association. Distance, 500 yards. Weapon, any military rifle. Position, any. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, \$10.

PRIZES.

1st. A silver trophy, value.....	\$75
2d. Gold badge, value.....	50
3d. Silver medal, value \$30, and cash \$10.....	40
4th. Cash.....	25
5th. Cash.....	20
6th. Cash.....	10
7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Each cash \$5.....	20

In all, ten prizes, value..... \$240

The National Guard is well taken care of in the prize list. For the cavalry there is a special prize to be competed for with carbines.

This prize is open to teams of five from any troop of the National Guard, S. N. Y., each being certified to by their commander to be a regular member in good standing of the troop he represents, and to have been such on June 1st, 1874. They shall appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue.)

Distance, 100 and 300 yards. Position, standing at 100 yards; kneeling at 300 yards. Rounds, seven each distance. Weapon, Remington breech-loading carbine, State model. Trigger pull not less than five pounds. Entrance fee, \$1.00 each man. Competitors failing to score 12 points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance. First Prize.—To the troop whose team makes the highest score, a richly embroidered Cavalry Guidon, presented by the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York.

The infantry have five matches, beginning with No. 4 on the list and excluding No. 7, which is only open to general, field and staff officers of the First division, N. G. S. N. Y. First comes the "First Division Match," open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the First division, N. G. S. N. Y. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; any position at 500 yards. Entrance fee, \$1 each man.

PRIZES.

1st. To regiment whose team makes highest score, State Division Prize, val.....	\$100
2d. To regiment having second best team, silver cup, val.....	50
3d. To regiment having third best team, silver cup, val.....	30
4th. To best individual score, silver medal, val. \$30, cash \$25.....	55
5th. To second best individual score, silver medal, val. \$30, cash \$10.....	40
6th. To third best individual score, silver medal, val.....	30
7th. To fourth best individual score, Life Membership in N. R. A., transferable by winner, value.....	25
8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th. To the next six highest individual scores, silver badges, val. \$20 each.....	120

In all, thirteen prizes, val..... \$450

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

The second is the "Second Division Match," open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the Second division, N. G. S. N. Y., upon the same conditions. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, 200 yards, standing; 500 yards, any position. Entrance fee, \$1 each man.

PRIZES.

1st. To regiment whose team makes highest score, State Division Prize, value.....	\$100
2d. To regiment having second best team, gold badge, presented by Maj.-Gen. J. Woodward, commanding Second division, N. G. S. N. Y., value.....	100
3d. To regiment having second best team, silver cup, val.....	50
4th. To best individual score, silver medal, value \$30, cash, \$10.....	40
5th. To next best score, silver medal, value.....	30
To the five next best scores, silver badge, val. \$20 each, making.....	100

Ten prizes, value..... \$420

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

Third comes the "New York State Match," open only to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the N. G. S. N. Y. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Rounds, five. Entrance fee, \$1 each man.

PRIZES.

1st. To regiment whose team makes highest score, State Prize, silver trophy, value.....	\$500
2d. To highest individual score, gold medal presented by Adj.-Gen. Rathbone, value.....	100
3d. To highest score in each team of the ten best teams, gold and silver mounted Remington rifle, presented by E. Remington and Sons, value \$75, ten rifles, total value.....	750
4th. To regiment whose team makes second best score, silver cup, value.....	50
5th. To regiment whose team makes third best score, silver cup, value.....	25
6th. To second best individual score, Life Membership in N. R. A., value.....	25

In case teams from two or more regiments from any of the divisions of the National Guard, (outside the limits of the First and Second divisions) shall participate in this match, the one of such teams making the highest score will be presented by the adjutant-general, on behalf of the State, with a division prize costing \$100, as the prize of that division, in all, six division prizes, value..... 600

Total, thirty prizes, value..... \$2,050

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

The "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL MATCH" follows. Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on June 1, 1874, and to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue.) Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1 each competitor.

PRIZES.

1st. To regiment whose team makes highest score, silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Co., and presented by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, value.....	\$750
This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. It was won last year by the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and is now held by that regiment.	
2d. To regiment whose team makes second best score, silver cup, value.....	50
3d. To regiment whose team makes third best score, silver cup, value.....	30
4th. To best individual score, silver medal, value \$30, and cash \$10.....	40
5th. To second best individual score, silver medal, val.....	30
6th. To next best individual score, Life Membership in N. R. A., transferable, value.....	25
7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. To five next best individual scores, silver badge, value \$20.....	100

In all, eleven prizes, value..... \$1,025

The last is the celebrated "Gatling Match," open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the N. G. S. N. Y. All competitors to appear in uniform, and to be certified to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, as required for the State Prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.

PRIZES.

1st. To regiment whose team makes highest score, Gatling Gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Co., valued at.....	\$2,000
To be won twice (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winner's property. The gun to be held for the year by the winning corps. It is held now by the Seventy-ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which won it last year.	
2d. To regiment whose team makes second best score, silver cup, value.....	50
3d. To regiment whose team makes third best score, silver cup, value.....	30
4th. To best individual score, silver medal, value \$30, and \$10 cash.....	40
5th. To second best individual score, silver medal, val.....	30
6th. To next best individual score, Life Membership in N. R. A., transferable, value.....	55
7th. To each of the five next best individual scores, silver badge, value \$20 each.....	100

In all, eleven prizes, value..... \$2,275

The "Officers' Match" is open to all general, field and staff officers in the First division, N. G. S. N. Y. Conditions same as in competition III. (cavalry match.)

1st Prize. To highest individual score, gold badge, presented by the staff of the First division, N. G. S. N. Y., value..... \$100

Competitions III, IV, V, and VI, that is to say, the "Cavalry," "First Division," "Second Division," and "New York State" matches will be shot together, the first distance in the afternoon of the first day, and the second distance on the day following.

The "Press Match" this year is a little higher in list of prizes than last year, but by no means handsome. The conditions are changed. Last year any rifle was allowed. This year it is limited to military rifles, and the distance is 500 yards with seven rounds. No entrance fee is required. Competitors must be bona fide newspaper men, but as no country is specified, we hope to see the Canadian and English press represented. At the same time it is a matter of surprise that with all the rich dailies and weeklies that have representatives at Creedmoor, there should not be some effort to get up a Press match that would be respectable alongside of the handsome lists of prizes accorded in other matches.

1st. Gold badge, value.....	\$50
2d. A fishing tackle, outfit to be selected by the winner; presented by Messrs. Peck and Snyder.....	25
3d. Gold and silver mounted pearl-handled revolver, in case, presented by T. B. Fish and Co., value.....	20
4th. Silver badge, value.....	12
5th. Gold pen and case, value.....	10
6th. Silver badge, value.....	8
7th. " " value.....	6
8th. " " value.....	6
9th. Gold pen and case, value.....	5
10th. " " value.....	5

Ten prizes, value..... \$147

On the principle that the last shall be first we have reserved to the close of the article a notice of the first or opening match. This is the "Judd Prize," offered under resolution of Board of Directors N. R. A., to commemorate the services rendered by the Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the Association were enabled to secure the range. Open to all members of the Association. Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

PRIZES.

1st. A silver cup, value.....	\$50
2d. A silver medal, value \$30, and cash \$10.....	40
3d. A silver medal, value.....	30
4th. Life Membership N. R. A., transferable by winner value.....	25
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. Silver badges, val. \$20 each.....	100

In all, nine prizes, total value..... \$245

The only remaining thing worthy of mention is that pool targets will be kept open during the matches. Pool tickets will be sold at the office, price 10 cents each. Each competitor making a bull's-eye will receive a ticket. At the close of the firing in the afternoon the receipts (less one-half retained for expenses) will be equally divided among those making bull's-eyes, on presentation of their tickets.

NOTE.—The admission to the rifle range at Creedmoor, L. I., for all persons, except members and ladies, is 50 cents on match days, and 25 cents on all other days. Members must show their membership tickets or badges, at the gate; and wear their badges at all times upon the grounds, by order of the Board of Directors.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This regiment visited Creedmoor on Thursday, 10th inst., being the last organization of the Second division, and closing the regimental practice of the New York National Guard for 1874. The teams of the different regiments will of course continue to practice for the State and Division matches. The Twenty-third did itself great credit by the perfect order maintained at the range, and by the way in which the guard duty was performed. The shooting was fair, considering the varying nature of the wind, which was extremely puzzling. The team score was 277. Colonel R. C. Ward was in command. Three hundred and nine men shot at 200 yards, of whom 86 made enough to go back to 500 yards. The Twenty-third has a regimental badge which was won for the time by Corporal Sterns, of Company E, he making the best score in the regiment. Private Dibble, of Company A, the second on the list, won the gold company badge, which is shot for monthly. The best scores were as follows: Corporals

Sterns, 29; Private Dibble, Company A, 28; Lieutenant Hardy, 25; Hall, Company B, 25; Captain Ehuendorf, 23; Allen, Company A, 22; Cowperthwaite, Company B, 22; Sergeant Smith, Company C, 22; Corporal Hughes, Company A, 21; Earl, Company A, 21; Drummer Bennett, Company A, 20; Schu, Company K, 19.

Thus it will be seen that Company A furnishes nearly half of the regimental team. The two commissioned officers and the head of the team are all of Company E, while Company B furnishes two privates and Company C a sergeant. Next week we hope to be able to furnish a table indicating the absolute standing of all the regiments of the National Guard that have shot at Creedmoor, irrespective of their team scores.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.—We have received from an officer lately in the National Guard, now retired, a letter referring to our recent report of the encampment of Company H, First Infantry, in which he takes a square issue as to the correctness of our information. Our correspondent says: "I regret to say that you must have been misinformed as to the encampment at Whitestone of Company H, of the First battalion. Allow me briefly to give my opinion in opposition to some of the judgments of the report, and to controvert positively some of its statements. My opportunities for observing the proceedings, which I hoped would be creditable and interesting, were excellent. My house is just across the street from, and the nearest building to, the camp ground. My windows overlooked it completely. The report in the JOURNAL represents the camp as noted for quiet, order, sobriety, and discipline. I assert from my own observation that in point of noise, disorder, and public exhibition of fighting, insubordination and profanity, and this especially on Sunday, it disgraced the National Guard. The report states it to have been 'not a spree' but a camp, implying, I presume, a camp of instruction. There was no instruction in the camp at all. It is asserted that eighteen files were present at dress parade on Sunday. There was no dress parade. The four nearest residents are old soldiers, and all four of us watched for dress parade, but saw nothing in the least resembling it. There was a guard mount, Sunday, and there may have been one Monday. Perhaps a typographical error changed eighteen files disappeared into eighteen files appeared. As to number of files, the only occasion when I could count them was when they assembled to march away. The following was the strength: Commissioned officers, 5 (two not in the vicinity of the company); sergeant-major, 1; drum-major, 1; musicians, 7; first sergeants, 2; sergeant, 1; corporal, 1; private, 1. The Whitestone Herald made only the following item of the encampment: 'Company H, of the First regiment, N. G.; under command of Captain Bruno, arrived in Whitestone late on Saturday evening and encamped in the Bowron woods over Sunday and Monday, returning to town by the 6:40 train on Monday evening. The least said about the distinguished visitors is probably soonest mended.'

EUGARPS."

While we regret, for the sake of all parties, that this controversy should have arisen, we must remind our correspondent that our statement was taken from facts furnished us by the commanding officer of the company and five or six officers who were present in the camp whose names appear in the report. We were not personally present, having just returned from the Connecticut camp. In matters of this sort, it is the invariable rule of all respectable papers to accept the word of a commanding officer, especially when, as in this instance, backed by numerous others. Our correspondent raises an issue of veracity with these gentlemen, which probably arises from misunderstanding on some points, while on others (as to order and discipline, etc.) it is irreconcilable. We admire his pluck in the defence of his convictions; but must admit that he has undertaken a difficult task to prove a negative; as to the dress parade, etc.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—LIEUTENANT Christian J. Wolf, of the Twenty-eighth battalion, has signified his intention to resign.

—MAJOR Fred. Karcher's Battalion of Sharpshooters intend to enjoy a target practice excursion to East New York some time next month.

—THE members of Battery A, Second division, are ordered to appear on Thursday, 17th inst., at 7:30 P. M., at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, for drill and instruction.

—THE fall inspections for New York are announced as follows: The First brigade will be inspected by regiments from the 19th to the 23d October, the Second brigade from the 13th to the 16th, while the Third brigade commences on the 26th and ends on the 30th. As the last two days of this inspection as ordered will conflict with the well known election law, this will be modified in some manner. The batteries and cavalry troops are not yet ordered on inspection, but Battery K is to give us three mounted drills by section in Tompkins Square, on September 30 and October 7, at 3 P. M., with one the 13th at 9 A. M.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York, during the month of August, 1874. Those in the First division were noted in last week's issue:

Eighth Division.—Col. J. R. Dobbins, inspector; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Cochran, Q. M.; Major Chas. Cary, A. D. C.; Captain L. D. Rumsey, A. D. C.
Twenty-fourth Brigade.—Capt. E. A. Van Horn, Insp. Rifle Prac.
Twenty-fifth Brigade.—Capt. A. H. Martin, Insp. Rifle Prac.
Tenth Infantry.—Capt. J. L. Reese, captain.
Twenty-first Infantry.—First Lieut. H. B. Hof, Q. M.; Chas. Williamson, captain; Wm. Pettit, first lieutenant; Jos. Clearwater, second lieutenant.
Twenty-seventh Infantry.—John W. Coburn, captain; Louis Hagaman, first lieutenant; George Schwartz, second lieutenant; Louis F. Kuntz, second lieutenant.
Forty-seventh Infantry.—George H. Street, captain.
Forty-ninth Infantry.—Edmond J. Toohill, second lieutenant.
Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Louis F. Reichert, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel M. Pooler, major.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, besides those in First division, enumerated last week, have been accepted during the same period:

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade.—John Martin, captain, August 11.
Tenth Infantry.—Alex. C. Strathdee, first lieutenant, August 11.
Twenty-first Infantry.—Louis Muckenhoupt, captain, August 11.
Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Nicholas Hurd, second lieutenant, August 15.
Forty-seventh Infantry.—Lewis R. Stegman, major, August 24; John D. Brownell, captain, August 24; Alonzo Foster, first lieutenant, August 24.
Fiftieth Battalion, Twenty-eighth Brigade.—Silas S. Montgomery, lieutenant-colonel, August 27.

CONNECTICUT.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4, from the Adjutant-General's Office, New Haven, September 8, compliments the State forces lately in camp at Niantic in the following language: "The Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the Brigadier-General commanding, and to the officers and members of the Connecticut National Guard, his recognition of the highly creditable manner in which the late military encampments at Niantic have been conducted. The opportunity has been afforded, within the past year, to each of the four regiments to practice for several successive days, camp and guard duties, as well as the various tactical movements of the company, the battalion and the brigade. That the officers and men have, by their earnest and soldier-like attention to their duties, amply fulfilled their obligations to the State, has been evident to all who have had an opportunity to visit the encampments; and that they have attained more than ordinary excellence in military exercises and drills, is established by the hearty commendations of experienced military critics. It is to be regarded as a source of satisfaction and gratification to the people of Connecticut that the military force which they support reflects credit upon the State, by its high degree of efficiency in drill, the exemplary conduct of its officers and men, and the good order and military discipline by which it is characterized on all occasions of military service. Commandants of companies will cause this order to be read before their commands at the next regular meeting."

MARYLAND.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The coming month is signalized in Maryland as well as New York by resumption of drill in the National Guard. September is a dull month, when the summer's sprees are over and the fall drills not fairly opened. A few regiments are found with pluck enough to commence drill in September, but most of them follow like sheep in the old track. It has become the fashion in militia to leave September vacant of military interest, and the Middle States follow the fashion. The Eastern States choose the dulllest time of all, the end of August and the beginning of September, for their encampments; and show their wisdom in taking the finest weather of the year. October, however, by universal consent, seems to be appropriated to the resumption of drills, and the Marylanders begin, as well the New Yorkers. We have received from the Fifth Maryland a set of orders, general and special, with circulars, etc., that mark this commencement in that regiment. From these we learn that "this regiment, in full-dress uniform (white trousers and bearskin shakos, knapsacks and blankets rolled), will assemble at the armory for inspection on Friday, October 2, 1874. Assembly at 8 P. M. Commandants of companies will hand to the adjutant on the 1st of October next a correct roster of their respective companies, on the blanks to be obtained from him, specifying on each the members not provided with full-dress uniform. This inspection is ordered for the purpose of determining the actual condition of the regiment immediately prior to the resumption of the winter drills. A fine of fifty cents will be imposed upon any officer and a fine of twenty-five cents on any man for each article of dress or uniform rolled or improperly adjusted. Company books and sergeants' roll books must be produced for examination." This inspection promises, if the order is obeyed in anything like the spirit with which it is written, to be pretty thorough. The infliction of a fine for every little carelessness of dress, instead of a mere scolding, which is soon forgotten, seems to be a very good regulation, especially for militia. From the order, it appears that the Fifth has adopted the bearskin shako for its men. This is a pretty bold move, which very few militia regiments could make without incurring ridicule. In Europe the bearskin shako is only seen upon the *troupes d'élite*, such corps as the Guards of the different Royal houses, picked men, who do nothing but drill. On such men, with the advantage of uniform height, and the solidity of bearing belonging to old soldiers, the bearskin shako has a peculiarly imposing effect. On anything short of that, the bearskin is an object of ridicule. The assumption of this noticeable head dress will undoubtedly have a considerable moral effect on the Fifth Maryland. At present it stands, *primus inter pares*, among the different crack militia regiments, at the head of the National Guard of the United States. It will not do to rest there. The Fifth has in it the elements of something far higher than the mere distinction of keeping the best company fronts in street parades. When the bearskin is fairly assumed, the regiment must move on to this higher standard, or be content to share the good-natured contempt that exists among old soldiers for all play soldiers. That it is conscious of this, and is resolved to move up, appears from the text of two following orders, from which we learn that a "board of examination will be convened at regimental headquarters on Monday, September 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be continued thereafter at the discretion of the board, before which all the line officers of the regiment, below the rank of major, will be required to report for examination. For the present, the examination will be confined to the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, and forms of ceremony, as laid down in Upton's Tactics, paragraphs 1-120, 165-278, 363-550, 808-823 inclusive, and the duties prescribed in the regulations for Camp Monmouth. The examinations will be both oral and in writing. The board will report the results of the examinations, with its recommendations to headquarters. Any officers failing to report to the board at its first, or any adjourned sitting, will be liable to court-martial. Hereafter any one elected to office in any of the companies of the regiment will, at the end of three months from the date of his election, be required to appear before a board for examination on the subjects laid down in the second paragraph of this order. The board will preserve a full record of its proceedings. The following named officers are detailed as members of the Board of Examination: Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Loney and Captain W. P. Zollinger, and Captain J. E. H. Post, recorder. Another Board of Examination will be convened at headquarters on Wednesday, September

ber 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be continued thereafter at the discretion of the board, before which all the non-commissioned officers of the regiment will be required to report for examination. The examination will be confined to Upton's Tactics, paragraphs 1-120, 165-278, and the regulations for Camp Monmouth, paragraphs 19-76, 80-131, 134-137, inclusive. The examinations will be both oral and in writing. The board will report the results of the examinations, with its recommendations, to these headquarters. Any non-commissioned officer failing to appear before the Board of Examination at its first, or any subsequent sitting, will be liable to reduction to the ranks. Hereafter no private will be available for promotion in the Fifth as a non-commissioned officer unless he has a certificate of competency from the Board of Examination, and for the purpose of procuring such certificates, any privates may report themselves for examination at any sitting of the board. The board will keep a full record of its proceedings. Commandants of companies will forward to the president of the board, Major G. R. Gaither, Jr., on or before the 30th of September, inst., a full roster of the non-commissioned officers of their respective companies. The following named officers are detailed as members of the Board of Examination: Major Geo. R. Gaither, Jr., and Captain Robert P. Brown; First Lieutenant R. E. Cleary, Recorder." The provisions of these orders, if fully obeyed, must work a change for the better in the Fifth Maryland. The only question remaining is whether the examination will be a real one, or only one of those farces, so common in the State of New York in particular, which afford no test of an officer's real capacity. That the intention of the commanding officer is to make a strict and searching examination, is evidenced by the curious limitation of language in one paragraph, wherein he says that "for the present the examination will be confined," etc. In these words "for the present," we hope most earnestly that we see the germs of future improvements in the Fifth Maryland, which shall leave it second to no regiment in the world. It is too much the fashion in our National Guard regiments to imagine that because an officer can drill a company and take part in battalion movements, that he has thereby mastered his whole duty and has no more to learn. It is this stopping short of perfection, this limitation of an officer's duties to those of parade, that induces the insufferable egotism unhappily so common in the members of two or three regiments of different States that we could name, each of whom fondly imagines that his command is perfection, and above criticism. When that criticism is rendered, from a higher stand point than mere questions of ceremony or mechanical perfection of the manual or marching, the result is always to induce bitter feeling in such commands. The individual of all others who resents it most strongly, is that standard bore, the militia officer "of thirty years' service, sir," who never heard the whistle of a bullet fired in anger, but nevertheless retained his commission through the whole of the civil war. We are glad to say that the influence of this individual is fast dying out, and we hope to see the day (soon may it come) when the malign spirit of fuss and feathers will have departed from among the officers of our National Guard forever. That the Fifth Maryland, with all the best qualities of the old militia regiments, does not yet think itself perfect, is a matter of the heartiest congratulation for the Fifth. We hope that, in the coming examinations and the future of the regiment, only one standard will be admitted, and that the highest not only in America but in the world. The Fifth Maryland now holds a proud position for parade movements, but there are other regiments, in New York and Connecticut, that would run it hard in these points. There is only one way in which the Fifth can render itself, without dispute, the first regiment in America; and that is, by adopting for its officers a standard of military education, equal to that of the Regular Army, in the so-called civil appointments. In making such a proposition to most militia regiments, we are aware that we should probably be met with a storm of indignation or ridicule, with averments of the utter impossibility of the change, etc. We have frequently been reproached for applying such a rigorous rule in our criticisms of militia regiments, and reminded that such and such a corps was "only militia, you know. You have no right to expect the discipline of Regulars among them." Since we saw the Fifth Maryland, with all the intelligence and good drill, without the offensive conceit of our militia regiments in general, we have been fain to indulge in the pleasing dream that the answer to these faint-hearted gentlemen might in time come from the ranks of that regiment. The adoption of a rigorous tactical examination for officers, on the heels of the summer successes of the Fifth, instead of sleeping on its laurels, encourages that hope in our minds. That the thing is done, and largely done, in Germany, we learn from the testimony as to the German landwehr or militia of General Hasen, who in his "School and Army in Europe" tells us that "the officers as well as men . . . are very far superior to such members of the regular army as I have seen; and again mentions "the landwehr, officered, in comparison with the regular army, by men of more substance, and often more talent." In many passages of his book it appears that he considers officers as well as men, in the landwehr, not only equal but superior to the regular army. It rests with the Fifth Maryland, which has already gained a proud place in the ranks of America's citizen soldiers, to gain a still prouder, by deliberately inaugurating a reform in the officering of the National Guard. Let one regiment of assured reputation take the lead, and the others will have to follow for very shame. The influence of a bad example has been shown in the innumerable regiments that have followed the vicious lead of one of their number in the matter of returning to a dress laid aside by modern armies twenty years ago. Let us see if they will be as quick to follow a good example, which will give us good and properly educated officers for our militia, able to hold their own with regulars. That the Fifth Maryland will take this lead and set this example, we devoutly trust. It is the one step which it can afford to take to make itself famous. The last order received informs us that "the regular routine of drills and discipline will be resumed by the several companies on the respective drill nights, commencing on Monday, October 5, at 8 o'clock. Hereafter, at all assemblies for parade, drill, inspection, etc., the assembly will be beaten at the hour named in the order. Five minutes will be allowed for formation of the companies and the calling of the rolls. The doors of the main hall will then be closed and first sergeants' call be beaten, when they will make their reports to the adjutant, who will equalize the companies, if required, and form the battalion. Those members of the various companies arriving late will report in the billiard-room to an officer detailed for the purpose, and they will be used for details," etc. This closes the fall preparations of the Fifth. From what we have seen of it we are inclined to wish it well, and hope to see more of it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE French are about to make experiments with the Moncrieff system, now that it has been brought by the English to a tolerable state of perfection.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent states that the Porte has ordered the erection of six fortified castles in Bosnia, and has also made Erzeroum, in Armenia, a fortress of the first order.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELLO, of the Portuguese Royal Navy, has been deputed by his Government to proceed to London to attend the International Congress for Maritime Meteorology, to be held shortly.

THE slave trade is still rife on the coast of Zanzibar. H.B.M.'s ship *Thetis* has captured two dhows, one with 95 slaves on board, besides her crew and a number of Arab slave dealers, the latter having been all sent to prison. The second dhow had only eleven slaves on board, the boats of the *Thetis* having come upon her while in the act of embarking her cargo.

THE Bessemer saloon steamship was expected to leave Hull, in a complete state, so to be placed on the Channel service, probably as soon as the middle of September, in connection either with the London, Chatham, and Dover, or the South-Eastern line. Should she fulfil the expectations of her builders, it is thought her ultimate route will be from Newhaven to Dieppe or Southampton to Havre.

A new signal-vane has been invented by Major Yonge, of the English Royal Artillery, consisting of a sector of a circle, containing one-twelfth part of the area. This figure is held in various position corresponding to the intervals between the hours marked on the face of a clock. It indicates, therefore, twelve numbers, from which a code can readily be constructed. The vane can be read with the naked eye on a fine day up to about a mile, and with a field-glass to a distance of four or five miles. It has been tested at Shoeburyness with success.

A LARGE furnace has been built at Woolwich, for the special purpose of melting down the old metal cartridges-cases returned from various stations both at home and abroad, after the cartridges have been discharged at target practice and exercise. Something like ten tons of metal have been already recovered by this means, but the brass is considerably alloyed with the iron which forms the base of the cartridges, and its value is thereby deteriorated to some extent. Cartridge-cases are now generally made entirely of brass, and the residue will therefore be of more use.

THE sword-bayonet to be issued in England, with the Martini-Henry rifle, is spoken of as a beautiful little weapon, weighing about one pound twelve ounces, to which the scabbard gives an additional eight ounces, making in all two and a quarter pounds. On the back of the blade, half-way up, is a series of teeth, like those of a very broad saw, one purpose of which, in addition to other and more obvious ones, is to afford a greater resistance, in the guard, to a sword-cut. As a sword, the weapon is regarded as perfect; but as a bayonet, it is quite possible it may be found rather too lightly made.

THE aggregate distance traversed last year by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes was 610,689 marine leagues. The corresponding distance traversed in 1872 was 515,487 marine leagues. The increased sailings of last year occurred principally upon the Brazil and La Plata line, which was doubled in the course of 1873. A commercial line was established last year between Marseilles and London. Some extra voyages were also made last year between Marseilles and Constantinople, via Salonica, and between Marseilles and Barcelona. The average distance run by each steamer employed last year was 10,935 marine leagues.

THE new Russian wooden gunboat *Yerach* has been launched at Cronstadt. She is 97 ft. in length, 28 ft. in the beam, and 8 ft. 6 in. in depth. Although built of wood, and of small dimensions, she is remarkable as being the first vessel of the Russian fleet constructed on the same plan adopted both in England and Holland since 1869, that is to say, armed with a single great gun, which is placed in the hold, whence, after it has been loaded and pointed, it is raised by machinery to the deck, where it is fired and then returns to the hold. She will be armed with a cast-steel gun of 11-in. calibre, and will have an engine of 30 horse-power, and two screw-propellers.

THE Vendome Column is now restored, the last stone having been placed. One thing only is now wanting; the crowning of it. The *Gaulois* remarks that the law voted by the National Assembly, after the act of vandalism committed by Courbet, said, "The Vendome Column shall be reconstructed as it was before." The text is formal, and admits of no error or false interpretation. When the column fell it was surmounted with a statue of Napoleon I. in the costume of a Roman emperor, and wearing a crown of laurel. The government is, however, said to intend to place on the summit—provisionally it is true—a tricolor flag.

INSTANCES are not wanting in our Army where the failure of an officer to pay a tradesman's bill has brought him into trouble not only with his civilian creditor but also with the military authorities. A case, which is just reported of an English officer, seems a little trying. It appears that the officer pur-

chased some goods at the shop of a tradesman in Mangalore in September last, and when the bill was presented he said he would pay it at the end of the year. It was presented a short time since, and he declined to liquidate it, as one of the items was overcharged. The tradesman went to the colonel of the regiment, who, after asking the officer for an explanation, placed him under arrest. The usual court of inquiry will follow, though the officer expresses his willingness to pay the bill as soon as the amount is correctly stated.

A LETTER from Metz in the *Cologne Gazette* remarks that, while inhabitants of the annexed territory who were compelled to furnish the French Army in 1870 with horses and wagons, and even to accompany it, have been hitherto unable to obtain any compensation, the German authorities have shown considerable promptitude in settling claims arising out of the conduct of the German troops. A date was fixed last September for the presentation of such claims, and, on the report of the two commissions sitting at Metz, 23,426,059f. have been paid out of the Imperial Treasury for injury to property, with 29,408,982f. for requisitions. The Provincial Treasury has also paid 140,765f. for claims not within the cognisance of the imperial authorities, and 74,107f. as compensation for the loss of life or limb. It should be added that residents on what is still French territory are in no better position than Alsations and Lorrainers as regards compensation for losses incurred on account of the exigencies of the French Army.

CAPTAIN VON MONTZ, of the German Navy, has published an essay on the subject of ironclad vessels. He arrives at the conclusion that the triumph of artillery over armor is assured. In another part of his essay he says that he prefers the French fleet to the English fleet, which latter he thinks could not have blockaded the German coast as the French fleet did in 1870. He says:—"The French fleet is constructed more intelligently and practically than the English fleet. It is inferior in the thickness of the plates, but it is better grouped. England could not bring together a squadron of vessels representing the same type and capable of working well together. Each one of her vessels is, so to speak, different in system, in dimensions, and in power. The English constructors appear to have had in view only the purpose of invulnerability, while France has often sacrificed strength to the exigencies of the ensemble."

Two French officers, Gen. L'Hatte and Staff Capt. de Tracy, were despatched to Austria to watch the great cavalry manoeuvres to be held near Comorn, from Aug. 25 to Sept. 5, and the manoeuvres in Bohemia from Sept. 9 to Sept. 12. Twelve regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, and 20 Landwehr battalions will take part in them. The Emperor Francis Joseph was to be present, and the Archduke Albert to have the chief control. Gen. L'Hatte's present mission, consists in ascertaining whether the new system introduced into the Austrian cavalry manoeuvres by Baron Edelsheim, now Superior Commandant at Pesth, gives, when applied to large masses, the results obtained on fields of manoeuvres. According to competent judges, these manoeuvres, which are characterised by an admirable simplicity, are destined to prove a complete transformation in the present movements of cavalry, and their introduction into the French Army is considered very probable.

THE *Almirante Cochrane*, ironclad-ram, designed by Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor to the British Navy, and built at Hull, for the Chilean Republic, is now lying in the Humber, off Grimsby, for her finishing touches. She is 210 ft. in length, her breadth is 45 ft. 9 in., and her breadth of battery 53 ft. She has six 9-in. muzzle-loading rifled Armstrong guns, each weighing 28,350 lb., or over 12 1-2 tons; with the gun-carriage and other fittings, each weapon complete weighs nearly 20 tons. The ram has also two 9-lb. field-guns, and two 20-pounders on deck. The big guns fire the 9-in. Palliser shell, and the "shrapnel boxes" of 350 lb. each; these are pointed, and explode not by fuse, but by concussion with the object they strike, and they cost from £3 to £5 each. The armor-plating varies from 9 in. to 6 in. in thickness. The battery occupies a large space on the second deck, and there are no means of ingress to a foe except through the port-holes. There are 6 boilers and 2 engines of 3,000 horse-power on the twin-screw principle. When completely manned for action the *Almirante Cochrane* will carry 400 officers and men.

CAPTAIN HARVEY writes to the *London Iron* concerning its statement that the English government had not adopted his torpedo. He says: The authorities have adopted the mechanical torpedo for over two years, and paid me a very small reward, afterwards taking the manufacture from Messrs. Vavasseur and Co., and transferring it to Woolwich without granting me any royalty. They have also, without consulting me, commenced making their Woolwich "improvements," which I shall shortly have to protest against, for my future reputation is at stake. The electrical arrangement is the one of which you have already written a favorable notice. It was tried at Portsmouth by a jury who rejected it, to be afterwards much approved of by Russia. It is well that the English public should know the Powers who use my torpedo and have been instructed by me in its management—they are Russia, England, Italy,

America, Austria, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Prussia has it, but has not yet been instructed. The Russians who were the first to start me with the mechanical torpedo (after rejection by the Admiralty) are now the first to start me with the electrical arrangement.

ACCORDING to the *Avenir Militaire*, quoted by the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, the 8th Army Corps is about to commence manoeuvring on old ground. The 31st and 32nd Brigades under Generals Gallifet and De Curten will open the campaign. A body of the enemy will be supposed to have crossed the Soire at Fourchambault, and marching by St. Germain to have gone north-west, so as to reach the road which leads from Charite to Bourges. A French corps established at Avor has for mission to oppose this movement, and finds out that the enemy has encamped at Dois. The French come into contact with the enemy, and pushing on meet him at Villequier. An engagement takes place, but towards the close of the day the French right is menaced by a second Army Corps, advancing by the Nevers road and trying to cut it off from Bourges. The French, therefore, fall back upon Avor, closely followed by the enemy, and take shelter in their entrenched camp. In the second manoeuvres, the enemy, having passed the Soire, will threaten Bourges by the valley of the Cher, its right wing attacking Montfaut. The enemy foiled in his attack will then make an effort to get hold of Quatre-Vents, which commands Bourges on the north. Unable to seize this position, the enemy will bring up fresh forces next day, and will succeed in capturing the heights of Montfaut. Upon this the French commander will evacuate Quatre-Vents, and fall back in the direction of Gien. The 8th Army Corps is, therefore, to be brought up in the school of adversity.

THE medical service of both the army and navy is very unpopular with the medical schools, in England. The *London Morning Post* remarks that "unfortunately the disinclination to take service under the Admiralty manifested by the rising generation of medical men is fully equalled by the anxiety of those who have obtained appointments to resign them. The ill-advised method of dealing out half-measures of reform in the Army Medical Department has caused much discontent, and perhaps may tend to damage its future efficiency. Similar causes of complaint to those urged by the army surgeons have been experienced by their brethren of the navy, and have operated banefully against its popularity. Under the most favorable circumstances, the life of a medical officer on board ship must be wearisome in the extreme, but when he is, as frequently happens, subject to petty annoyances of various kinds in consequence of the often over-zealous interpretation of the rules of the service by his commanding officer, it must be indeed a burden to him. To induce able men to join the naval service as surgeons it is absolutely necessary to offer them some solid attractions to counterbalance the monotony, confinement, want of privacy, and severance of domestic ties which are involved in a nautical life; and there can be no better way of aiming at this object than by improving the position of medical men on board ship, and assimilating the terms of their retirement to those which apply to the other branches of the service."

As the autumn manoeuvres in France are expected to be especially interesting this year, most of the States of Europe will despatch special officers, to observe and report. For the first time since the war, two military attaches of the German Government—Major Baron von Bulow and Captain Theremin—will be present, the invitation having been addressed to them by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following is a programme of the manoeuvres, in which nine Corps d'Armées will take part at their several headquarters:—1st Corps, Lille, General Clinchant, 4th to 22nd September, eighteen battalions of infantry, twelve squadrons of cavalry, six batteries of artillery; 2nd Corps, Amiens, General Montaudon, 9th to 24th September, fifteen battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, six batteries of artillery; 4th Corps, Le Mans, General Deligny, 20th September to 5th October, fourteen battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry eight batteries of artillery; 6th Corps, Chalons, General Douay, 15th to 24th September, twenty-two battalions of infantry, fourteen squadrons of cavalry, six batteries of artillery; 7th Corps, Besancon, General the Duc d'Aumale, 9th to 19th September, twenty-one battalions of infantry, twelve squadrons of cavalry, nine batteries of artillery; 8th Corps, Bourges, General Ducrot, 5th to 11th September, ten battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, seven batteries of artillery; 11th Corps, Nantes, General Lallemand, 1st to 15th September, twelve battalions of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, nine batteries of artillery; 14th Corps, Lyons, General Bourbaki, 10th to 18th September, twenty-six battalions of infantry, twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, twelve batteries of artillery; 16th Corps, Montpellier, General Aymard, 26th October to 7th November, thirteen battalions of infantry, five squadrons of cavalry, five batteries of artillery.

WE have three items from English papers descriptive of the sports and pastimes of British officers. First, the story of a foot race, second a game of leap-frog, ending fatally, and third a race between a man and a horse. A Lieutenant Doyle, it seems, undertook to walk for a wager from Aldershot to his

London club in seven hours. He set out cheered, we are told, by both officers and men, and accompanied by two umpires or witnesses, who drove next him to see that he performed his contract fairly. The lieutenant succeeded in doing the distance with forty minutes to spare, and of course won his money. But he nearly lost the bet through the zeal of a constable who with difficulty was restrained from arresting him for mad. At Port Royal, Jamaica, last month, a Lieutenant Hopkinson, being out with a party of friends at a picnic, was playing at leap-frog, when he fell and broke his neck. Last, at Cork, Ireland, occurred the race between the man and the horse. The man was "Mr. Playfair of the Royal Artillery" and the bet was that Mr. Playfair would run a hundred yards on foot against a Mr. Arnott on horseback. Mr. Arnott to stand at the horse's head, and not to mount until the word "go" was given by the starter, Col. Stokes. "On the word being given, Mr. Playfair started immediately, whereupon the other gentleman sprang on his horse, The Maid, and after an exciting and breathless race, won by a couple of yards, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowd. The race was run in about 11 seconds, and it is said to be the only case on record of a horse beating a man for the distance under similar circumstances."

The French "Army List," just published, shows, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, that out of 100 Generals of Division 52 are from 60 to 65 years of age. The youngest is General de Sorris, who is 49, and will therefore be able to remain on the Active List for 16 years longer. Out of 197 Generals of Brigade 69 have passed the age of 60; the youngest General is Prince Joachim Murat, who has 23 years' more active service before him, supposing he sticks to his profession to the last. The general officers who have risen from the ranks are:—1 Marshal, 2 Generals of Division without limit of age, 16 other Generals of Division, and 29 Brigadiers. In the Cavalry 7 out of 20 Generals of Division and 15 out of 30 Generals of Brigade rose from the ranks. Out of the 100 Generals of Division 53 have been promoted since September 4, 1870, and 134 out of the 197 Generals of Brigade. The oldest General of Division is General Schramm, who has been a General for the last 42 years; he was a General when Bazaine entered the service. It is said that he was desperately wounded at Friedland, and was bewailing his misfortunes when Napoleon passed by and asked him what he was blubbering about. Schramm said that his grief was caused at the thought of dying a simple Lieutenant, whereupon Napoleon, thinking the poor officer had said good night to this world, made him a Captain. Promotion appears to have had a capital effect on the "wounded of Friedland," who have already survived his beloved Emperor more than half a century. The "Army List" shows that it is in the Cavalry that promotion is the most rapid; and this is all the more curious, as the Cavalry suffered less during the late war than the other branches.

Mr. R. A. PROCTOR writes to the London *Times*, "The success of the American system of weather prediction is such as to suggest that a similar system might be devised for the British Isles, if not for Europe generally. The American papers publish daily, both in the morning and afternoon, the 'probabilities' as to weather for the different sections of the eastern half of the United States. These announcements are now singularly accurate, the percentage of error being little more than ten or twelve, and constantly diminishing. I had the pleasure of conversing about the system with General Myer,

commonly known in America as 'Old Probabilities,' and subsequently I received much useful information from others connected with the meteorological departments in different cities as far west as St. Louis. Judging from all I heard, I believe that, notwithstanding the westerly situation of the British Isles with respect to the eastern continent, the system might be successfully introduced here. Of its success in America I can speak from experience. The probable weather for each day was a matter of considerable interest to me during my stay, especially during its latter half, as it chanced that I lectured nearly every day for the last three months of my stay in America (sometimes twice). I can only recall two occasions during all that time when the weather announcements were not strictly fulfilled by the events; and even on those occasions the error consisted only in the announcement of a change in the weather a few hours before it actually occurred. The success of the system is the more remarkable because America established the meteorological stations later than the European nations. Our meteorological notices are, it must be admitted, much more elaborate than those published in the American papers; but they have the disadvantage of being reports of past weather, not announcements of coming weather. Perhaps the British Association now in session might set on foot measures for the introduction of some such system in Great Britain as America has successfully employed for several years."

The following is an extract from the *Evening Mail* from Wednesday, Jan. 20, to Friday, Jan. 22, 1796: "From the institution of the Revolutionary Tribunal, in August, 1793, to the 27th day of July, 1794, the memorable day when Robespierre was deposed, the persons who suffered its dreadful sentences of decapitation were Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France; the Princess Elizabeth, sister of the late King; 6 princes, 3 princesses, 6 dukes, 2 duchesses, 14 marquises, 2 marchionesses, 3 barons of the Empire, 23 counts, 6 countesses, 3 viscounts, 214 ex-nobles, 23 Knights of St. Louis, 127 married women, wives of ex-nobles and others; 45 single women and women divorced, 75 widows of ex-nobles and others, 4 abbots and abbesses, 2 constitutional bishops, 14 friars and monks of the different orders, 155 priests, curates, and vicars, 17 constitutional priests, 23 nuns of the different orders, 2 Marshals of France, 13 marshals des camps, 47 generals, lieutenant-generals and brigadiers, 22 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 8 majors, 50 captains of cavalry and infantry, 17 aides de camp and adjutants, 2 admirals, 1 commodore, 8 captains of vessels, 41 lieutenants of the army and navy, 7 officers of the artillery, 84 soldiers, national guards, and sailors, 33 members of the National Convention, 4 members of the Legislative Assembly, 29 members of the Constituent Assembly, 8 ministers of state, 30 mayors of cities and towns, 22 judges, 19 justices of the peace, 24 authors, literary men, and editors of newspapers, 178 counsellors, presidents of parliaments, attorneys, lawyers, and notaries, 109 gentlemen, 11 bankers, 38 merchants and factors, 104 commissaries of war, marine, national agents, and contractors, 166 municipal officers, clerks in public offices, administrators of districts and departments, police, etc., auditors of accounts, registers, and receivers, and 941 persons of different trades and descriptions—making together 2,774 persons. The oldest person sentenced was M. Dupin, a Councillor of the Parliament of Thoulouse, whose extreme age of ninety-seven pleaded in vain for mercy. He and twenty-five more Councillors of the same Parliament and four of the Parliament of Paris were executed at one time. The youngest person sentenced was Char-

les Dubost, aged only fourteen, who, with his brother and father, suffered on the same morning. Twenty-nine times, in the short period that France groaned beneath its tyranny, did a parent accompany his child to death; and the conspiracy of Verdun, as it was termed, sent at the same moment three beautiful sisters, the eldest only twenty-five, to the scaffold. From the 27th of July to the 15th of December, 1794, the labors of the tribunal became meritorious, as during that interval no persons received its sentence but Robespierre himself and 100 of his accomplices; and it will be recollected with satisfaction that shortly after the Judges and jurymen of this never-sparing court shared the fate of their patron and protector."

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BURNS.—At Carrizo Creek, A. T., August 15, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JAMES BURNS, Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army.

CLOSMAN.—At Fort Tulerosa, New Mexico, THERESA M. VON CLOSMAN, infant daughter of Hospital Steward A. von Closman and Martha von Closman, on the 18th of August, 1874, at 3.10 a.m., of congestion of the brain, aged 1 year and 20 days.

FUREY.—At Fort Adams, R. I., September 24, JOHN LOUIS, only son of Major John V. and George G. Furey, aged 17 months and 26 days.

PHIPPS.—At Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on the morning of the 11th inst., SOPHIE, daughter of Capt. Frank H. and Louisa D. Phipps, aged 8 months and 25 days.

SUTHERLAND.—At Brick Church, Orange, N. J., CHARLES, only son of Lieut.-Col. Charles and Elizabeth Wirt Sutherland, aged four months and seven days.

FOWLER.—At Spezia, Italy, on board the U. S. ship *Franklin*, August 22, Midshipman GILBERT FOWLER, in the 21st year of his age.

This promising young midshipman graduated May 31, 1873, third in a class of marked ability. Among the happy and light-hearted youths who bade farewell to the Academy on that lovely summer day, none had brighter hopes or fairer hopes than he, over whom the grave has just closed. Intelligent, cultivated, manly, with a resolute sense of duty, with a temper and judgment controlled and matured beyond his years, he was eminently fitted for the honorable career which he had chosen, and had his life been prolonged, he would have been an ornament to the Navy of the United States. He was ordered to the *Alaska* in August, 1873, went in her to the coast of Spain, thence on the breaking out of the Cuban troubles to Key West, participated in the great Naval drill, and on the dispersion of the fleet last spring was ordered to the *Franklin*, the flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, and in her he came to Spezia. His handsome face, his courteous manners, his bright and intelligent mind made friends for him wherever he went, and many will mourn deeply for him who were not connected by ties of blood. And now, struck down by sudden disease, in a moment as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, in a strange land, far from home and kindred, though surrounded by hosts of friends, he has breathed his last. His first and last cruise in command, and the grave has closed on twenty years of hope and promise. Most truly might be applied to him the words of the famous old English epitaph:

Death: ere thou shalt slay another,
Good and pure and true as he,
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

G.

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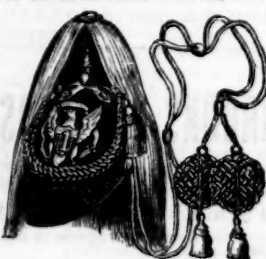


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